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Iran ..... 25Rials | Turkey ..... T.£5
Italy ..... 200 Lire | U.S. Military $0.20
Israel ..... I.£1.30 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

...Y'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...e. Temp. 42-39 (6-4). Tomorrow cloudy. ...ay's temp. 48-45 (9-7). LONDON: Show... ...emp. 45-39 (7-4). Tomorrow similar. Yes... ...temp. 54-46 (11-8). CHANNEL: Moderate. ... Sunny. Temp. 55-38 (13.—3). NEW ... Sunny. Temp. 38-28 (3.—4). Yesterday's ...emp. 30-20 (—1.—7).
...ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Two Found Guilty On All Counts in Watergate Trial

...WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—G. Gordon Liddy and James W. ...rd jr., who held high positions in President Nixon's re-election ...aign team, were convicted today on all counts lodged against ... for last June's break-in and attempted bugging at Democratic ...quarters.

...he jury took less than 90 minutes to return guilty verdicts on the ...ounts against Liddy and the eight against McCord.

...he two men heard the verdicts with slight smiles on their faces.

... Liddy, 42, former counsel ...e Finance Committee to Re... *the President*, could be ...nced to a maximum of 50 ... imprisonment and fined ...00.

... McCord, 53, the re-election ...paign's security coordinator ...a veteran of 19 years in the ...ral Intelligence Agency, could ... a maximum of 60 years in ...n and $60,000 in fines.

...dy and McCord were the ... two of the seven defendants ...tand a full trial. The five ...rs pleaded guilty.

...ntencing for all seven men ...Chief Judge John J. Sirica, ... presided at the 16-day trial ...J.S. District Court, will fol... presentencing investigations. ...e judge committed Liddy and ...cord to jail without bail. They ... been free on bond throughout ... trial.

...cCord was convicted of con...racy, two counts of second...ree burglary, attempting to ...ercept oral and wire com...nications, possessing bugging ...ipment and actually inter...ting conversations.

—SAWYE... ...iddy was convicted on the ...e counts expect for the two ...t involved possessing bugging ...ipment and intercepting con...sations.

...n a two-hour-and-15-minute ...arge to the jury, Judge Sirica ...l the eight women and two ...n that in their deliberations ...y should be "searching for the ...th." He cautioned: "To each ...you, I must say that you should ...ide the case for yourself. You ...uld not surrender your honest ...nvictions . . . for the mere pur...e of returning a verdict."

...The so-called Watergate case ...rors, who had been sequestered ... the courthouse since their se...ction Jan. 9, were told by the ...rist that a good motive is not ...valid defense against a criminal ...arge.

...The principal defense for Mc...rd was that he acted to get ...rekowledge of demonstrations ...anned against Republican can...dates or their stand-ins. Liddy's

NPI.

G. Gordon Liddy, who, along with James W. McCord jr., was found guilty in Watergate trial yesterday.

defense was principally that he ordered investigations but that subordinates acted illegally.

In the prosecution's summary today, an assistant U.S. attorney asked the jury to convict the two defendants "to help restore the faith that we have in the democratic system and in our political system that has been so damaged."

The prosecutor, Earl J. Silbert, said that Liddy and McCord were guilty of political espionage by conspiracy, breaking into Democratic headquarters and planting microphones and wiretaps—"conduct such as to undermine the political system and damage the political structure of our country."

Neither man testifed in his own behalf.

Mr. McCord was arrested inside the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate buildings complex

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

...issinger Staff Doing Study

...J.S. Is Concerned by Impact ...f Energy Crisis on World

...WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP-...).—When talk turns to the ...nergy crisis," it usually dwells ... the U.S. aspects of the prob...n, but now senior government ...ficials are beginning to study ...e international implications of ...ergy problems in hopes of ...ding off diplomatic, military ...d economic troubles.

...At worst, experts fear that ...urring political disputes or a ...ooting war in the Middle East ...ight eventually sever U.S. fuel-...pply lines. Interior Secretary ...gers C. B. Morton warns that ... interruption in the flow of ...ported oil "could cause great ...mage to our national economy ...d internal and external secu...y."

...To date, the policy review in...lves drafting questions more ...an compiling answers.

...The staff of national security ...viser Henry A. Kissinger has ...rried organizing the paper...rk and soon will float it around ... State Department, Pentagon, ...entral Intelligence Agency and ...her concerned agencies. But ...me of the topics are fairly ...vious, and deeply worrisome. ...hey include:

● Mideast policy—Some ana...sts see a growing contradiction ...tween U.S. aid to Israel and ...creased need by the United ...ates for Arab oil. So far, the ...rab governments have been ...willing or unable to use their ...el exports for political black...ail, but there is doubt how ...ng this restraint can last. ...ather than risk having supplies ...t by another Arab-Israeli war, ...e study may recommend strong... U.S. efforts to settle the Mid...st conflict soon. Pushing terms ...hat the Israelis may not like ...much strikes some officials as ...iser than letting events drift.

● Defense shifts—The need to ...y dearly for foreign oil could ...ell reduce U.S. ability to keep ...illitary forces overseas, especially ... Europe. Though troop cuts are ...nsidered desirable by many of...cials anyway, U.S. strategists ...orry that money shortages may ...rce much deeper slashes then ...ey or U.S. allies want. In addi...on, the Navy now claims it needs extra funds for destroyers to protect growing tanker fleets.

● Relations with allies—The best friends of the United States, the Western European nations and Japan, need Mideast oil even more than does the United States: they have no significant deposits of their own. An era of bitter competition resulting in frayed alliances could ensue as fuel-short industrial powers all bid for the same petroleum.

● Relations with the Soviet Union—There is much talk these days about buying fuel from Russia, but some officials warn that dependence on Soviet sources could give Moscow an upper hand in relations with the West. Others say such an arrangement would create mutual interest in continued political stability. So far, there is no clear official U.S. view.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

25th Anniversary Of Gandhi Death Commemorated

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30 (AP).—Vice-President G.S. Pathak lowered into the earth a 440-pound capsule filled with Mohandas K. Gandhi memorabilia today, 25 years to the minute from the time the "Father of the Nation" was assassinated.

Inside the stainless-steel capsule were the pistol that fired the fatal bullet, the bullet itself and the bloodstained clothes Gandhi was wearing at 5:17 p.m. on Jan. 30, 1948.

The cylinder was buried 30 feet deep at Birla House, where a Hindu fanatic shot Gandhi and which now is a museum containing many of his writings and other relics. The government plans to erect a 56-foot tower on the spot as a memorial.

The cylinder is filled with argon gas to prevent decay. It also contains microfilm editions of Gandhi's autobiography, a collection of his sayings and recordings of his voice, including the speech he gave minutes before his death.

East, West Talk Today In Vienna

On Troop Cuts In Europe

By John M. Goshko

VIENNA, Jan. 30 (WP).—Eastern and Western diplomats began arriving here today for the opening tomorrow of exploratory talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe.

The two sides—NATO and the Warsaw Pact—were still in dispute about who will participate in the talks and what form and direction they will take.

Almost the only thing certain was that NATO's Jan. 31 deadline to begin the discussions will be met. This is regarded as a victory for the West, because NATO—and in particular the United States—had feared that failure to get started tomorrow might cause a lengthy delay in convening the talks.

The need to get the negotiations started is of special importance to the United States, because of heavy pressure being put on President Nixon by Congress to cut back the size of U.S. forces stationed in Europe.

Blow to NATO Feared

The Nixon administration regards such unilateral cuts as a potential death blow to NATO. The administration contends that any Western troop reductions should be matched by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries.

The talks beginning here tomorrow are characterized as "exploratory" and "preparatory." Although the two sides have agreed to discuss only the possibility of finding a common ground on troop reductions, Washington is openly hopeful that the talks will lead to full-scale negotiations by September or October.

However, as the situation showed tonight even this exploratory phase is going to require its own period of exploration. Such rudimentary questions as how the two sides are going to get together around a conference table have not yet been resolved, and diplomats here think it could take at least until Friday before these mechanics are ironed out.

The Soviet bloc countries delayed until just a few days ago their response to the invitation issued by NATO last November. And, when the Warsaw Pact replied, it did so in a form that upset the understandings that the West thought had been agreed on.

Change of Site

The Warsaw Pact proposed that neutral countries and "flank" countries in Central Europe be included in the negotiations. It also suggested that the talks be held in Vienna instead of in Geneva, which the West had proposed as a site and where extensive preparations had been made. The West agreed only yesterday to Vienna as a site.

NATO has vigorously opposed the inclusion of the neutrals and "flank" countries, saying that they have only a peripheral interest in the discussions and that more progress can be made if the talks are confined to those governments that actually have troops in Central Europe.

The original NATO proposal called for the West to be represented by the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands as full participants, with some of the NATO "flank" countries—Italy, Denmark, Greece, Turkey and Norway—taking a limited part on a rotating basis. From the Warsaw Pact, NATO invited the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

This proposal was thrown into disarray by the Warsaw Pact's reply that all interested governments in Europe should be allowed to participate.

Some observers have suggested that Moscow wants the two other Warsaw Pact countries, Romania and Bulgaria, to be included. There also has been speculation that the reply was aimed at getting France, which has refused to take part in bloc-to-bloc discussions, into the talks by offering a broadened forum.

At U.S. insistence, NATO proposed that the question of expanded participation could be discussed once the talks begin.

SALT on March 12

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union and the United States will resume talks on strategic arms limitations on March 12 in Geneva, the official press agency Tass reported. The meeting would be the first between the chief Soviet negotiator, Vladimir Semyonov, and U. Alexis Johnson, new head of the U.S. team.

Associated Press.

HOME FROM THE WARS—Spec. 5 Don Shillow raising his bags in exhilaration as he got off plane from Saigon at Travis Air Force Base near Sacramento, Calif., Monday. He was among first GIs to return to the United States after the cease-fire was signed.

Dead and Buried 4 Years, Marine Is on POW List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—A young Marine supposedly killed in Vietnam and buried by his family four years ago has turned up alive in a Communist prison camp, the Pentagon said today.

The Marine, Pfc. Ronald Ridgeway, is listed among the 555 U.S. servicemen identified by North Vietnam as prisoners of war.

The Communists said Pfc. Ridgeway was captured Feb. 25, 1968, near a U.S. outpost at Khe Sanh.

The Pentagon said the remains of what were believed to have been Pfc. Ridgeway and eight other members of his patrol caught in a North Vietnamese ambush were recovered and returned to the United States for burial.

"I always had a feeling my son would turn up alive. I never gave in to the fact my son was dead. It was faith in God," Mrs. Mildred Ridgeway, a nurse's aide, told newsmen in Houston, Texas.

"My sympathy goes to the parents of the boy we buried because I shed quite a few tears for him," she added.

She said the Pentagon gave her the news Sunday.

Maj. Gen. Daniel James, a Pentagon spokesman, said Pfc. Ridgeway was listed as missing until Aug. 15, 1968 when the remains were identified as the members of the patrol. The general said that because of the time lapse between the ambush and the recovery of the remains, the bodies had deteriorated both from the tropical weather and the "intense bombardment" from artillery poundings and air strikes.

Gen. James said the remains of what was believed to be the nine members of the patrol were interred in a mass grave at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, in St. Louis.

The account of the mix-up was given by Gen. James during a briefing on the POW statistics released since Saturday.

Of the 555 Americans identified as POWs in North and South Vietnam, Gen. James said, 508 were previously carried as captives. Forty-five others were previously listed as missing, while one, Pfc. Ridgeway, had been listed as killed in action.

In addition, one man, Frederick Louis Elbert, a Marine, had been listed as a deserter.

As for the 55 Americans North Vietnam had identified as having died in captivity, the Pentagon said 27 were previously carried as prisoners of war, 11 others were listed as having been missing while 16 others were previously listed as killed in action. One of the 55 had been carried as a deserter, a Marine, Earl C. Weatherman.

Brezhnev Sees Peace Pact Easing U.S.-Soviet Tensions

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader hailed the Vietnam settlement as an important turning point in international affairs that would not only have "a positive effect" on Soviet-American relations but could affect other world trouble spots, such as the Middle East.

In a speech delivered at a banquet in honor of Le Duc Tho, North Vietnam's chief negotiator, and Nguyen Duy Trinh, its Foreign Minister, Mr. Brezhnev also declared that "more favorable conditions have been created for ending the bloodshed in Laos and Cambodia."

Mr. Brezhnev gave the barest hint that the Soviet Union had already played some behind-the-scenes role in bringing the Vietnam negotiations to a successful conclusion. He said that Moscow had "helped actively" on all fronts—military, political and diplomatic.

He condemned the "barbarous aggression" against Vietnam, comparing North Vietnamese endurance to Soviet endurance against Nazi Germany in World War II, but he asserted that "the decisive step toward complete restoration of peace in Vietnam has been taken."

His speech seemed to some observers a defense of his earlier moves toward accommodation with President Nixon despite the mining of Haiphong harbor and American air raids against the North last spring.

For North Vietnam, the Soviet leader emphasized the benefits that "your cities and villages are no longer hit by bombs" and that the country "now has an opportunity to concentrate its efforts on socialist construction."

For the world at large, he called the Vietnam settlement "a victory for realistim and sanity in international affairs" because "the most dangerous seat of war is being liquidated."

Mr. Brezhnev said: "New possibilities for easing tensions, for consolidating security and world peace open now. It can be expected that the political settlement in Vietnam will have a positive effect on relations among the states that were involved in one way or another in events in Indochina."

Truce Units Still Stalled By Disputes

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Efforts to begin supervising the Vietnam cease-fire remained blocked today as the Four-Party Joint Military Commission continued to be embroiled in a dispute over how to hold its first formal session.

The deputy heads of the delegations to the military commission—the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong—met twice today for six hours, but they discussed only "administrative arrangements" for a later meeting of their delegation leaders, a United States Embassy spokesman said.

Another source close to the military commission, which was created by the Paris peace agreement to help monitor the cease-fire, said after the two meetings, "They're not getting very far. They haven't discussed anything substantive yet."

There was no indication when the military commission would actually be able to send out its seven regional commission teams as required by the Paris accord. They were to have been operating, in place, by 8 a.m. today, 48 hours after the cease-fire went into effect.

Work Hasn't Started

As a result of the four-power Joint Military Commission's difficulties, the International Commission for Control and Supervision, also charged with monitoring the cease-fire, has been prevented from beginning its work. In fact, the military commission and the ICCS, which are supposed to "closely cooperate with and assist each other," according to the peace agreement, have not even been in official contact yet.

The ICCS is composed of delegates from Canada, Indonesia, Poland and Hungary. Advanced parties from each of the four arrived Sunday and yesterday, but so far none have been dispatched to the seven regional headquarters around South Vietnam, which are to be similar to the regional military commissions.

The leaders of the four ICCS delegations held their second meeting in Saigon today for three hours, but it appeared that they had been able to accomplish very little.

In a joint statement read by the Canadian ambassador, Michel

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Agnew in Saigon Calls Its Regime 'Sole Legitimate'

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew arrived in Saigon today for discussions with President Nguyen Van Thieu on postwar relations between the United States and South Vietnam.

In a brief written statement, Mr. Agnew said the United States looked forward "to working with the people and the government of South Vietnam as partners in peace as we have been allies in war."

The Vice-President had his first meeting with Mr. Thieu early this evening and their talk continued through a reception and working dinner at the presidential palace.

Mr. Agnew went to the palace with Ellsworth Bunker, the American Ambassador to South Vietnam, Charles Whitehouse, the deputy ambassador, and Brig.Gen. John M. Dunn, an aide from Washington.

Among the South Vietnamese at the dinner, in addition to Mr. Thieu, were Vice-President Tran Van Huong, Premier Tran Thieu Khiem and Hoang Duc Nha, Mr. Thieu's closest adviser.

No Details

Neither the American Embassy nor the Saigon government would disclose any details of the conversations at the palace.

In his statement Mr. Agnew said that the United States recognized the Saigon government as the "sole legitimate government of South Vietnam" and did not recognize the right of any foreign troops to remain in South Vietnam.

He said the United States would do everything that tha agreement to end the war "requires of us and we shall expect and indeed insist that the other parties do everything it requires of them."

● **Warring factions in Laos agree to series of secret talks. Page 2.**

These remarks were essentially a reiteration of earlier statements by President Nixon and his principal adviser on foreign affairs, Henry A. Kissinger.

The Saigon government had sought to have included in the cease-fire agreement the requirement that all North Vietnamese troops be withdrawn from South Vietnam.

Evolution of Events

But the United States chose to leave the question vague and Mr. Kissinger said in a news conference explaining the agreement that the United States believed that the "problem" of the North Vietnamese forces "would be taken care of by the evolution of events in South Vietnam."

In the same news conference, Mr. Kissinger refused to clarify whether the United States regarded the North Vietnamese as "foreign troops" in South Vietnam.

In his statement here, Mr. Agnew declared: "The agreement signed last Saturday is a notable achievement built on the enormous sacrifices of the South Vietnamese and American peoples. It would not have been possible were it not for the mutual trust which has characterized our partnership."

Mr. Agnew noted that there were "several procedural snags" but added that these had not been unexpected and that he was confident they could be overcome.

He urged all of the parties as well as interested observers in major capitals of the world to "show patience and a positive attitude."

Mr. Agnew was expected to remain in South Vietnam through Thursday. Then he is to go on to Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. American diplomats discounted suggestions that Vice-President Agnew might also go to Hanoi.

U.S., Saigon Agree Battles Are Fading

No Supervision Yet; Highway Reopened

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The level of fighting in Vietnam reportedly dropped substantially today, the third day of the cease-fire, and American analysts said it appeared that post-cease-fire combat was "slowly dying out."

"The fighting is definitely stopping," said a high-ranking American official.

As the fighting diminished, the pace of American military withdrawal quickened.

The United States military command announced that Marine Aircraft Group 12, made up of about 900 men, had "initiated its withdrawal from the Republic of South Vietnam." The Marine group is the only American air unit remaining in Vietnam.

The United States command said other American military personnel were leaving the country at the rate of about 300 to 400 a day.

The analysts' evaluation was supported by other United States officials and by figures, issued yesterday afternoon by the South Vietnamese military authorities, on alleged cease-fire violations by the Communists.

Fewer Violations

The South Vietnamese government said that Communists had committed 28 cease-fire violations during the six hours between 6 a.m. and noon yesterday.

That was the lowest number of alleged violations claimed by the Saigon authorities for any six-hour period since the cease-fire went into effect at 8 a.m. Sunday.

It brought to 765 the total number of Communist violations alleged by the Saigon government since the cease-fire began.

There were immediate counter-claims by the Communists. Yesterday the Viet Cong command was reported to have said that its men were adhering "scrupulously" to the terms of the Paris peace agreement but that Saigon's troops were repeatedly violating the cease-fire.

In addition to the diminishing level of violations alleged by the government, there were several other signs that the cease-fire was approaching a point where it could be considered effective.

Roads Reopened

The South Vietnamese reported that all but one of the highways they said were cut by the Communists after the cease-fire began have been reopened.

The government reported a steady drop in the number of hamlets around the country that were still being contested by Saigon and Communist forces.

The Saigon authorities said yesterday that after the cease-fire began more than 120 such government-held hamlets were "penetrated" by Communist units. The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Associated Press.

SAIGON TALKS—Vice-President Spiro Agnew and South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu meeting yesterday.

By Reactivating Front Against Israel

Hussein Seen Trying to End Isolation in the Arab World

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Nine days before a scheduled meeting with President Nixon in Washington, King Hussein of Jordan appears to have taken a long step toward ending his isolation in the Arab world and making Jordan once more a part of the military front surrounding Israel.

Eighteen Arab foreign and defense ministers meeting here since Saturday have agreed, with Jordan's consent, to "reactivate" the Jordanian front and to put it under the overall command of Gen. Ahmed Ismail, the Egyptian military commander-in-chief and war minister.

Jordanian acceptance of these measures was expressed to the conference by Saleh Abu Zaid, Hussein's foreign minister, according to Arab officials.

Jordan has not been a part of the Arab military front against Israel since September, 1970, when the king eliminated the Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan in bloody fighting and, in so doing, incurred the wrath of most Arab leaders.

Egyptian officials have said that Jordanian willingness to join the military front was the one condition to be fulfilled if there was to be a Jordan-Egypt reconciliation.

Egypt broke off diplomatic relations with Amman last spring after Hussein announced his plan to convert his kingdom into a federated state consisting of a semi-autonomous East Bank and Palestinian West Bank of the Jordan River, under his throne. Critics of the plan said it was engineered by the United States.

The possibility that King Hussein might visit Cairo before or after his visit to Washington has been discussed by officials of both countries, but no decision has yet been made, informed sources said. The Egyptians are known to be reluctant to have the king visit because such a visit would inevitably stimulate speculation that he might be acting as an intermediary between President Nixon and President Anwar Sadat.

The immediate practical consequences of Jordanian re-entry into the military front were far from clear. Sources at the conference said they thought that chances of a negotiated Jordanian-Israeli settlement had been severely diminished as a result.

The terms of such a possible agreement were expected to be a main topic between the king and Mr. Nixon Feb. 6. Premier Golda Meir of Israel is to visit Mr. Nixon March 1.

Some Arabs said they believed that the king would now speak with more authority in Washington than he would have if he had remained almost completely isolated in the Arab world.

The role of the Palestinian guerrillas was debated long and at times heatedly at the conference yesterday.

In principle, conference sources said, the agreement to reincorporate Jordan in the Arab front should lead to a return of Palestinian units to its soil.

However, Jordan has made it clear that Palestinian military units would be permitted to return only if they accepted the strictest possible control by the Jordanian Army.

The Jordanians are understood to have proposed that the Palestinians be confined to an area east and north of Agaba, in southern Jordan. The Palestinians are reported to have refused on the ground that they wanted to be near the Syrian border, in the north.

Amman's demands for army control over the Palestinians apparently has the support of Egypt and some other Arab governments. Gen. Ismail reportedly said at the conference that the guerrillas had to submit to orders from the regular Arab military command, and Gen. Saad Eddin Shazli, the Egyptian chief of staff, spoke in similar terms during a press briefing yesterday.

But Abu Youssef, the delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the overall guerrilla group, told newsmen that the Palestinians refuse to accept such restrictions and would ignore the conference decisions if such restrictions were maintained.

Arab diplomats yesterday said that a principal reason that Hussein had decided to seek better relations with the Arab governments was his constant fear of assassination by Palestinian guerrillas.

If the Palestinians refused to end their complete hostility to the king, his decision to join the Arab military front would be deprived of much of its meaning for him, the diplomats said.

The delegates to the conference, which was held in private at the headquarters of the Arab League Sunday, approved a report by Gen. Ismail on the Middle Eastern strategic situation. He is understood to have urged Arab countries that are not neighbors of Israel to contribute money and military equipment to the front-line countries.

Syria Says Its Jets Drove Off Israelis Flying From Sea

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (AP).—Israeli warplanes attempted today to penetrate Syrian air space but were driven off by Syrian jets, an army spokesman reported in Damascus.

A statement broadcast by the Syrian radio said:

"Several Israeli formations, flying in from the sea, attempted to penetrate Syrian air space from the Lebanese border at 08:30 GMT. Our fighters immediately intercepted the enemy planes and forced them to turn back across Lebanese skies."

The communiqué did not say whether planes of the two sides made contact.

This was the first reported air encounter between Syria and Israel since Israeli planes attacked Syrian Army positions in several parts of the country Jan. 8.

Syrian and Israeli aircraft fought a 30-minute battle Jan. 2 over Lebanon in which two Syrian Mig-21s were shot down.

No Israeli Reaction

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (UPI).—A military spokesman said the command would have no reaction to a report that Israeli warplanes were driven out of Syrian air space today.

"We do not react to that kind of announcement," a spokesman said. "Not even 'no comment.'"

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Cloudy
ANKARA	7	45	Rain
ATHENS	11	52	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Fair
BELGRADE	4	39	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Cloudy
CAIRO	20	68	Sunny
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair
DUBLIN	7	45	Fair
EDINBURGH	7	45	Fair
FLORENCE	6	43	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Overcast
GENEVA	3	37	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-6	21	Snow
ISTANBUL	3	37	Rain
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy
MADRID	5	41	Overcast
MILAN	9	48	Fair
MONTREAL	-15	5	Sunny
MOSCOW	-20	-4	Snow
MUNICH	4	39	Rain
NEW YORK	-6	21	Sunny
NICE	13	55	Fair
OSLO	0	32	Overcast
PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
PRAGUE	3	37	Rain
ROME	12	54	Fair
SOFIA	-1	30	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Overcast
TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	7	45	Sunny
VIENNA	6	43	Rain
WARSAW	2	36	Overcast
WASHINGTON	-1	30	Cloudy
ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

NOT ALL OF LONDON'S TREASURES ARE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
ONE OF THEM IS IN PORTMAN SQUARE.
LOEWS CHURCHILL
PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON W1
A splendid, new hotel, prized for its fine hospitality, luxury and location.
For reservations, see your travel agent or call us.
In London: (01) 486-5800
In Brussels: 38-52-20
In Paris: 727-43-29
In Frankfurt: 72-32-56
In Rome: 474-568
In Zurich: 01-226-126
LOEWS HOTELS

2 Convicted By Watergate Trial Jurors

McCord, Liddy Are Guilty on All Counts

(Continued from Page 1)

with four men from Miami shortly after 1 a. m. last June 17. The four Miamians and E. Howard Hunt jr., a former White House aide and another CIA veteran, pleaded guilty early in the trial.

No reference was made to their pleas throughout the trial and in today's closing arguments. Judge Sirica had told the jury when their pleas were filed that "you are no longer to be concerned" with them.

Peter Maroulis, the attorney for Liddy and his law partner, told the jury: "I don't mean to suggest that my man was not the dispatcher, the supervisor, the man who gave the money," but he portrayed Hunt—not Liddy—as the culprit in the case.

"Mr. Liddy thought he trusted Mr. Hunt and, from the evidence brought out here, it will be inferred Mr. Liddy got hurt by that trust," Mr. Maroulis said.

"We don't take issue with the fact Mr. Liddy was boss. He was given a quarter of a million dollars for an intelligence operation." Top re-election officials had testified that Liddy, as the campaign committee's lawyer, was given the added chore of doing intelligence work and provided with $235,000 in cash for it.

Mr. Maroulis referred to testimony that it was Mr. Liddy's report of possible violence that caused the switch in sites of the Republican National Convention last year from San Diego to Miami Beach.

Gerald Alch, who represented McCord, said that his client lacked criminal intent in breaking into the party headquarters, that "he was concerned with violence and he tried to stop it."

"Mr. McCord was arrested inside the Watergate—that's a fact," Mr. Alch told the jury in a quiet voice. "But Jim McCord is not a burglar. His motive and intent was not that of a burglar."

Mr. Alch had not been permitted to present evidence that the Republican security chief acted only to head off demonstrations against party candidates and their stand-in campaigners.

Israel: Slain Man Was Secret Agent

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Israel broke official silence today on the death of one of its citizens in Madrid and said he had been a member of the security services.

A government communiqué identified the man gunned down on a Madrid street Friday as Baruch Cohen, 37, of Haifa.

The Black September guerrilla movement said it was responsible for the killing.

Israel and EEC Sign Trade Pact

BRUSSELS, Jan 30 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban signed a trade protocol with the newly enlarged Common Market here today amid tight security.

On arrival by air from Geneva earlier today, the minister left his plane by a back door and was whisked directly to the suburban Val Duchesse Chateau for the signing, accompanied by a heavy police guard. Troops patrolled the chateau area.

Belgium has been sensitive about possible terrorist attacks since an Arab gunman shot and seriously wounded an Israeli Embassy official here last September.

The nine-year trade protocol is aimed at easing problems facing Israeli exporters as a result of the entry of Britain, Ireland and Denmark into the European Economic Community.

Students, Police Clash in Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Students and police hurled stones at one another during a demonstration by 2,000 students here today in support of striking schoolteachers.

Several people were reported injured on both sides. Similar demonstrations took place at Sidon, south Lebanon, and Tripoli, in the north.

The students were expressing solidarity with 16,000 government-employed schoolteachers who went on strike last Tuesday for better pay and working conditions.

2 More Mail Bombs Defused by Israelis

HAIFA, Israel, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Postal security workers discovered and dismantled two letter-bombs today, bringing to 10 the number of explosive envelopes found in Israel in two days.

A police spokesman said the business-size envelopes bore Turkish postmarks, like the eight letters found yesterday in four post offices around the country.

Of today's letter-bombs, one was found in Haifa and one in Kfar Blum a village near the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, the police said.

United Press International.

BRINGING THEM UP TO DATE—Lt. Col. Thomas Sturgis holding copy of "Synopsis of News Stories" from 1965 to 1971, a book prepared for returning POWs to read at the hospital at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois. The base is one of 31 military hospitals in U.S. that will handle returning prisoners.

U.S. Opposes Any Statements By Returning Civilian POWs

By James P. Sterba

CLARK AIR BASE, The Philippines, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Returning U.S. civilian prisoners of war will be given the same medical examinations and treatment as military returnees receive, but they will be ejected from the program if they make public statements, a State Department spokesman said here today.

The spokesman, Irwin Teven, a press information officer attached to the U. S. Embassy in Manila, said the civilian POWs could participate fully in the Pentagon's "Operation Homecoming" only if they agreed to follow military rules prohibiting statements about their treatment either while in North Vietnamese captivity or in U. S. military custody.

"If they talk to the press, that would be tantamount to opting out of the system," Mr. Teven said.

The civilians will be given transportation out of North Vietnam to Clark Air Base, he said. Here they will be advised of their options—either to obey Pentagon orders or to speak out and lose opportunities for medical care and examinations here as well as free military transportation back to the United States and further medical care there.

Rules for Military

Mr. Teven said the policy conformed to Pentagon rules forbidding returning military prisoners of war to speak publicly. The military POWs can be ordered not to make statements and disciplined or cour-martialed for disobeying such orders because technically they have not been discharged from military service.

Discharges, for those who want them, will not be granted until the POWs have completed processing, including medical tests and debriefings.

The military policy forbidding public statements by returning prisoners was designed to insure their privacy, military spokesmen said here. They did not say, however, why the prisoners would be placed under orders forbidding public statements if they wanted to make them.

Listed by Hanoi

According to a list of prisoners supplied by North Vietnam, 27 American and 5 foreign civilians are held there. Of the 27 Americans, at least 9 are government employees—with the State Department, the U. S. Information Service or the Agency for International Development.

Most of the others were captured while working in Vietnam for civilian companies under contract to the U. S. government.

The foreign civilians will be turned over to their respective embassies in Manila. American civilians will be provided with escorts from the U. S. Embassy staff in Manila, Mr. Teven said.

Truce Units Still Stalled By Disputes

(Continued from Page 1)

Gauvin, after the session, the delegates said the ICCS had decided "to continue its efforts to arrange a meeting as soon as possible between the ICCS and the central joint military commission."

Although the American military command has reportedly set aside a sizable number of cars and helicopters for the ICCS, the delegates say they have not been able to find out where they are. Under the Paris accord, the ICCS can borrow or buy its own means of transportation.

The joint statement of the ICCS said Canada had been "asked by the other members to approach the two members of the joint military commission capable of providing logistic support for information" about transportation facilities.

Later, speaking only in his capacity as the Canadian delegate, Mr. Gauvin explained that the two members referred to were the United States and South Vietnam. "We have been concerned mainly with people who can facilitate the movement of the teams," Mr. Gauvin said. "I do not think the North Vietnamese and the Provisional Revolutionary Government [Viet Cong] are in a position to do this."

The new ICCS teams seem to have their hands full simply learning their way around the sprawling Tan Son Nhut Air Base, on the edge of Saigon, where most of them except the high-ranking officers and officials are quartered. The senior members are staying in downtown hotels.

Despite all the obstacles, however, Mr. Gauvin said he believed that "as soon as the military commission is operative, we should be able to move within a matter of hours."

'Nothing to Be Done'

In the meantime, Mr. Gauvin added, "there is nothing to be done" about supervising the cease-fire.

The obstacles confronting the Joint Military Commission appeared to be enormous. According to some officials, the Viet Cong delegates today continued to refuse to present their credentials. It was thought that the Viet Cong believed that by presenting their credentials they would be recognizing the Saigon government's sovereignty.

The question of whether the Saigon government or the Viet Cong—the Provisional Revolutionary Government—is sovereign in South Vietnam was one of the most bitterly fought-over issues in the Paris peace talks.

For perhaps similar reasons, neither the Viet Cong nor the North Vietnamese have yet provided a list of their delegates to the Americans or the South Vietnamese, informed officials reported.

Since there were no official lists of the Communist representatives, it is not clear how many of them have actually arrived, but some Vietnamese sources said there were a total of 122.

Algerian Consul's Son Found Slain in Lyons

LYONS, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Adnan Rahal, 19, son of the Algerian consul here, was found stabbed to death today. His body was found by a neighbor in the garden of the consul's residence early this morning.

The police said the young man had been stabbed several times in the abdomen, and the body dumped in the garden.

Sihanouk to Hanoi

PEKING, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who has vowed that his forces will fight on until he regains power in Cambodia, left here by air today for Hanoi, where he will confer with his North Vietnamese allies.

Canadian's Release Asked

OTTAWA, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Canadian government has demanded the immediate release by Hanoi of a Canadian farm expert held captive in North Vietnam since 1968, the External Affairs Department said yesterday. The name of Marc Cayer, 29, was on the list of U.S. prisoners of war which Hanoi published Saturday after the peace agreement was signed.

Saigon Aide Visits Nixon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—President Nixon conferred today with South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam on postwar relations between Washington and Saigon.

Sitting in on the conference in the President's office was Henry A. Kissinger, who negotiated the Vietnam cease-fire, and Tran Kim Phoung, South Vietnam's ambassador to Washington.

Press secretary Ron Ziegler told newsmen that the meeting was "for consultation on continuing our relationship in the postwar period."

U.S., Saigon Agree Battles Are Fading

No Supervision Yet; Highway Reopened

(Continued from Page 1)

government said that by yesterday the number still contested was down to 49.

In essence that is what the fighting has been all about during the last three days. The Saigon government charges that the Communists cut roads and penetrated hamlets after the cease-fire began. Government units were ordered to fight to recover their lost positions.

It was impossible to determine whether these positions actually were lost to the Communists after the cease-fire began or during the heavy fighting of the 24 hours that preceded it.

Before and After

Field reports, however, made it clear that in some instances, at least, the government was attempting to recover ground lost before the cease-fire went into effect.

Some observers say the gradual decline in fighting is remarkable because it is occurring without any supervisory mechanism in operation to monitor the cease-fire.

Neither the International Commission of Control and Supervision, composed of Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland, nor the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, composed of the United States, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Viet Cong, has started to function in any real way, although they have held meetings during the last two days.

The answer, according to an American analyst, is that the small Communist units that have been fighting during the last three days are "running out of steam."

As a result the government troops are gradually recovering their lost positions, and the fighting is steadily subsiding.

Truce Meetings

The Saigon military authorities said they knew of no instance thus far where opposing commanders had met in the field to arrange informal cessations of hostilities, as the Paris peace agreement protocols require.

However, there was a report transmitted to the South Vietnamese military command in Da Nang that said Communist and government commanders had met yesterday, shaken hands and chatted in the area around the Cua Viet base camp in Quang Tri Province, which government troops captured in the final hours before the cease-fire.

The government said Highway 1, which had been reported cut in several places yesterday, was reopened to traffic around noon today. Highway 20, between Da Lat and Saigon, a key route for hauling fruit and vegetables into the capital, was also reported open by the Saigon authorities.

The only road that remained cut by the Communists, according to government military authorities, was Highway 13, which they said was severed in the area around Lai Khe.

Saigon Plans To Free Over 6,000 POWs

CAN THO, South Vietnam, Jan. 30 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government plans to release more than 6,000 former Viet Cong guerrillas in two days, it was learned today.

All of the prisoners of war had long ago volunteered for the government's Chieu Hoi (Open Arms) program and had completed the indoctrination sessions before the cease-fire was announced. All of them are South Vietnamese.

Sources said some North Vietnamese POWs had asked to join the Chieu Hoi program but were turned down because the government is holding them for the official prisoner exchange.

The 6,000 POWs have been sent to provincial capitals throughout the delta awaiting their return home. One-third of them have been sent to Can Tho, where they are being held at a government compound on the outskirts of the city.

200 Women Freed

Nearly 200 women POWs already have been released.

The majority of the prisoners came from Phu Quoc Island, in the Gulf of Thailand, off the tip of South Vietnam.

Some of the POWs said they did not know about the truce until they got off the airplane in Can Tho and a South Vietnamese military policeman remarked that it would be a happy cease-fire for them.

The POWs will be given about eight dollars for clothing and transportation, along with a government identification card.

The former Viet Cong scheduled for release were so happy that some of them could not eat, sources said. Most were 25 to 30 years old.

Johnson Knew of Cease-Fire, Wife Says, and Nixon Told Him

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 30 (AP).—Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson said yesterday that her husband knew before he died Jan. 22 that a Vietnam cease-fire agreement had been reached. He was told personally by President Nixon, she said.

"So many have expressed sorrow since last Monday that my husband had no knowledge of the cease-fire agreement in Southeast Asia," Mrs. Johnson said in a statement here.

"I think his friends should be told that fate was kind.

"Lyndon did know that peace had come."

Mrs. Johnson said that "through the constant consideration and thoughtfulness of President Nixon and Dr. Henry Kissinger, my husband was kept continuously informed at every stage of the long negotiations which he began more than four years ago. He followed those proceedings very closely and he was so pleased when President Nixon himself called to report the final breakthrough."

The truce was publicly announced the night after Mr. Johnson's death.

Which Could Lead to Peace

Warring Laos Factions Agree To a Series of Secret Talks

By Lewis M. Simons

VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 30 (WP).—The warring Pathet Lao and Laotian government today agreed to begin a series of secret meetings which could lead to peace.

Representatives of the two sides announced that the first of these meetings would be held tomorrow afternoon at Pathet Lao headquarters in Vientiane.

No reporters, photographers or even clerical aides are to be allowed at the meetings, which were proposed by the Communist Pathet Lao. Furthermore, according to a Pathet Lao spokesman, no minutes of the sessions would be kept.

The intent is evidently to give the delegations as much scope as possible for free discussion without fear of commitments at this stage.

While spokesmen for both sides said the first meeting would be "procedural," diplomatic sources said it was understood that the Pathet Lao proposed the meeting could be a "free for all" in which any subject related to a cease-fire and political settlement could be raised.

The Pathet Lao raised the suggestion for secret talks during today's session in a series of meetings between teams of the two sides which have been underway since Oct. 17.

Harmonious Meeting

The meeting, which lasted less than an hour, was described as "remarkably harmonious" by the government side and spokesmen for both delegations agreed that the atmosphere was much improved over that of the previous week's session.

In past weeks, delegates have reportedly hurled personal abuse at each other and kept the talks from progressing. One result has been that leaders of both sides have stayed away and left the meetings to aides.

Today, although Pathet Lao delegation leader Phoun Sipraseuth was in Vientiane, he did not attend. The leader of the government side, Pheng Pongsavan, is in Paris, reportedly undergoing treatment for a kidney ailment.

In statements made after the brief session, spokesmen for the two sides protested about the absence of the top men in each other's delegation and said the secret talks could not become productive unless they were present. However, neither side would disclose the composition of its team for tomorrow's meeting.

The Pathet Lao also protested about the absence from Laos of Premier Souvanna Phouma, who has just completed a visit to New Delhi and is currently spending a couple of days in Bangkok.

Several diplomatic observers said the new round of talks appeared to be a sign that both sides were interested in resolving their long-standing war. However, these observers also cautioned that the real future of the war in Laos was in the hands of the North Vietnamese Army.

With a reported 40,000 to 60,000 well supplied troops in Laos, the North Vietnamese have yet to show any inclination to begin pulling out. The United States claims they are obliged to do so under the Vietnam cease-fire agreement signed in Paris last week.

Although the agreement requires that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Laos and Cambodia, North Vietnam has never admitted that its troops are now or have ever been present in Laos.

The United States, while not fully declaring its policies of supporting Thai troops in Laos, of CIA involvement in the country's military affairs and other related activities, has generally made its position much clearer than the North Vietnamese. This, in the judgment of some Laotians, could result in the American machinery being pulled out while Hanoi would be free to decide about any moves if and when it so chose.

Furthermore, since exiled Cambodian chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has stated that his forces would not give up the fight against the government of President Lon Nol as a result of the Paris accord, there is reason to believe North Vietnam would continue to move supplies for the Cambodian Communists along the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos.

Ultimately, however, it is likely that if the Vietnam cease-fire takes a firm hold in the next few days, this would have a positive effect on future negotiations in Laos.

4 Muslims Face Murder Charge

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Four Black Muslims were indicted for murder yesterday following a siege at a Brooklyn sporting goods store during which a policeman was killed and nine people held hostage for almost 48 hours.

Conviction could result in the death penalty for the four—Salih Ali Abdullah, 25, Shulab Abdul Raheem, 23, Dawd Ar-Rahman, 21, and Yusef Abdul Almussudiq, 22. Under New York State law, the death penalty can be imposed only in the slaying of policemen or prison guards.

Hanoi Says U.S., Saigon Violate Truce

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—North Vietnam today accused the United States and South Vietnam of violating the cease-fire in areas throughout the South.

A North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement, broadcast by Radio Hanoi, said: ". . . The U.S. and the Saigon government violated the provisions of the agreement by conducting operations of encroachment upon a number of liberated zones."

The statement said the violations occurred south of Cua Viet, Thien Phong District of Quang Tri province, and in "many other liberated zones in Thua Thien, Binh Dinh, Tay Ninh and other provinces all across South Vietnam."

Deliberate Difficulties

The statement said the United States and Saigon "deliberately caused difficulties for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Provisional Revolutionary Government members of the four-party Joint Military Commission by denying them access to the site of the four-party Joint Military Commission, thus delaying the meeting and the correct implementation of the cease-fire agreement.

"The U.S. and Saigon governments blatantly violated the provisions of the cease-fire agreement they had just signed," the statement added.

The statement said North Vietnam and the Viet Cong would "scrupulously respect and seriously implement the provisions of the cease-fire agreement" and insisted that the U.S. and Saigon governments do the same.

Energy Crisis' World Impact

(Continued from Page 1)

In addition, Russia is trying to extend its Mideast influence, partly by purchasing Arab oil for its own use or for re-export in hard-currency markets. U.S. officials doubt this trend serves either Western or Arab interests.

The impetus for U.S. action on these questions arises from the changing relationship between petroleum buyers and sellers.

Some experts predict Arab governments will be collecting as much as $40 billion annually in oil revenues by 1980, up from less than $5 billion in 1970. The Arabs are also expected to gain increased control over production and sales policies.

The United States, therefore, will be contributing heavily to Arab wealth and power. According to James Akins, the State Department's senior energy authority, the United States has no short-term alternative to buying more foreign oil; he and others agree that new domestic resources—including gas manufactured from coal or oil extracted from shale—will not come along fast enough.

By 1980, Mr. Akins expects, U.S. oil imports may reach 15 million barrels daily, up from 6 million this year and only 3.2 million in 1970.

The energy message that Mr. Akins is drafting and that President Nixon is expected to send to Congress next month will stress the need for developing additional fuel sources. But that process could take two decades or more. In the meantime, officials say, other government policies must be re-examined and perhaps modified in order to avoid the worst.

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U.S. Admits to Many Studies Of Pentagon Papers Damage

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (NYT). The government acknowledged court here yesterday that it d conducted many analyses to termine whether the national fense had been affected by the blication of the Pentagon Pa rs and that all of the analyses d long since been turned over the chief prosecutor in the lsberg-Russo case.

David R. Nissen, the chief pros utor in the trial, has been say g in court since last spring that far as he knew few such alyses existed.

But yesterday, John L. Martin, ief of the research and evaluan section of the Justice De rtment's Internal Security ivision, told of instance after in ance—starting in December, 71—when such information was nt to Mr. Nissen.

Mr. Martin testified at the re est of Judge William Matthew yrne Jr., who has been trying for onths to get from the Defense epartment all its analyses of the pers and all correspondence d other documents concerning em.

Needed by Defense

The existence of the analyses nd what they contain are im rtant to the defense, which is ying to determine whether the overnment has in its possession ything that would tend to rove the innocence of Daniel llsberg and Anthony J. Russo n some or all of the 15 counts gainst them.

Eight of those counts involve spionage in the publication of he Pentagon Papers. Before the overnment can prove espionage, must prove that the publication ffected the national defense. The even other counts involve theft nd conspiracy.

There are, broadly, three sets of such analyses. The first was prepared by the government for the court case against The New York Times after The Times made the Pentagon Papers public on June 13, 1971. The judge presumably has this set.

The second set was made on or about Dec. 13, 1971, in preparation for this case. The defense said in court that it was ready to prove that the government was trying to hide that set because it contained material that would absolve the defendants. This analysis material was turned over to the judge yesterday, and he said that a quick reading showed that it "did not appear to be disclosable."

Judge Gets Most

The third set was started Dec. 22, 1971, and the defense contends that these analyses, which were turned over to the judge for the most part last week, were ordered after the government became unhappy with the results of the analyses it commissioned on Dec. 13.

Apparently each of the 20 documents involved in the case against the defendants underwent some analysis by the government. The 20 documents are 18 volumes of the Pentagon Papers—the official U.S. study of the Vietnam war—a 1968 Joint Chiefs of Staff memorandum and a 1954 Geneva accords memorandum.

Mr. Martin's testimony was part of the judge's attempt to find out how many analyses exist.

Mr. Nissen now says that none of these documents have material in them that would absolve Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo. It is for the judge to decide whether they do have such material. If they do, he will turn it over to the defense.

Latest Pentagon Papers Say Britain Embarrassed U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (AP).—A newly disclosed section of the Pentagon Papers describes Britain's attempts to mediate a settlement of the Vietnam war as "sometimes embarrassing" to the United States by pointing up apparent contradictions in President Lyndon B. Johnson's efforts for peace.

The official study says the United States brought Britain into the negotiating process in 1966-67 because it sought to help Prime Minister Harold Wilson politically and because of the importance of British support for U.S. policies in Vietnam.

Mr. Johnson's secret diplomatic efforts from 1965 to 1968 are described in four volumes of the study not previously made public by the government. The four volumes have been introduced as evidence in the trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. on charges of espionage, conspiracy and theft in the leak of the study to newspapers.

The volumes made public yesterday state:

"The eagerness of British leaders to participate with maximum visibility in bringing peace to Vietnam... was sometimes embarrassing to the United States, which greatly preferred confidential dealings with a minimum of participants."

Britain was a go-between for peace feelers known by the code name "Sunflower." This diplomatic effort ended in early 1967 when the United States resumed the bombing of North Vietnam after a suspension for the lunar new year.

The Pentagon study said that among sources of embarrassment to the United States were references by Mr. Wilson to "Sunflower" and a previous diplomatic attempt, "Marigold," in comments to Parliament and the British press.

These references "seemed to contradict Johnson, who on Feb. 3 said he had seen no action by the other side that could be interpreted as a 'serious effort to... go to a conference table to bring the war to an end'," the study says. It also reports that North Vietnam had shown some interest in talks during that January and February.

Another example of British-U.S. friction was the "battle of the tenses," when the change of the tense of a verb by Mr. Johnson closed a possible path toward talks.

The change occurred in a letter from the President to Premier Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam. Mr. Johnson, who had been offering to halt the bombing when he was assured that infiltration of North Vietnamese forces to the South "will stop," now said he would halt the bombing when infiltration "had stopped."

But the British, communicating with the North Vietnamese through Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union, repeated Mr. Johnson's original offer.

"Thus," the study says, "precisely as the President's letter to Ho was authorized for delivery in Moscow, the British were proposing a different sequence of the same actions to Kosygin in London."

This discrepancy could have seemed to Hanoi proof that "the United States would not show good faith toward any agreements reached," according to the study.

Another section describes the efforts of five other countries to bring about peace talks between 1965 and 1968.

They were Romania, Sweden, Norway, France and Italy, under the code names "Packers," "Aspen," "Ohio," "Pennsylvania" and "Kelly," respectively.

In one way or another, the study said, none of the efforts except Italy's were taken seriously by the United States and North Vietnam.

Truck Driver Not Guilty in Barnard Accident

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 30 (AP).—The driver of a pickup truck which allegely struck Dr. Christian Barnard, 50, and his wife Dec. 13 was found not guilty today of charges stemming from the accident.

Kally Lufele, 27, an African, was found innocent in a magistrate's court of reckless or negligent driving, failing to stop after an accident, and failing to report an accident to the police.

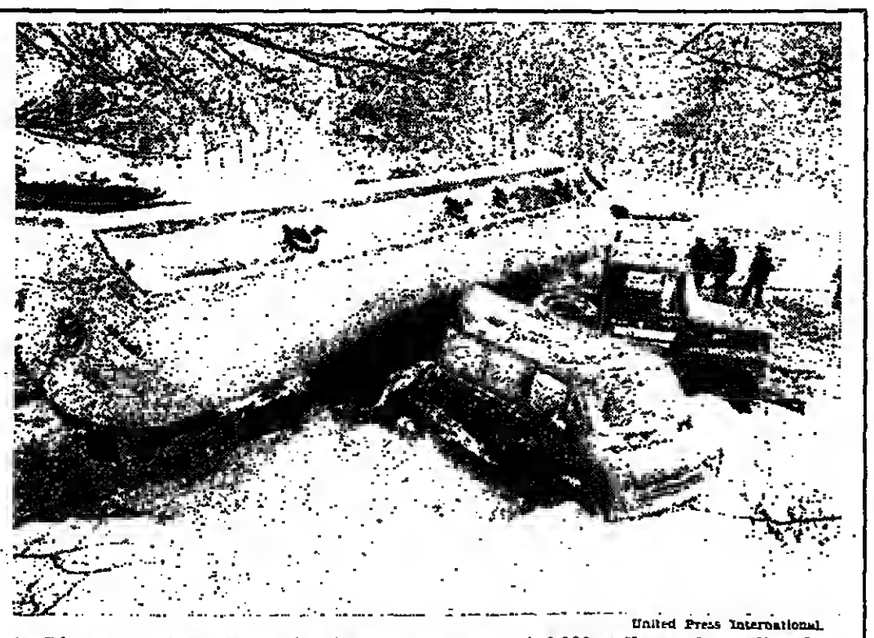
The court decided that there was no direct evidence that a truck driven by Mr. Lufele had in fact struck Dr. Barnard and his wife.

Dr. Barnard, the heart transplant pioneer, described the mishap in court today. He said he suffered 13 broken ribs, a collapsed lung and other injuries when struck by a truck while he and his wife were crossing a main road toward their car after leaving a restaurant. His wife had a broken nose and other injuries. She now wears a neck brace.

N.J. Charges Arson In Fire That Killed 10

PLEASANTVILLE, N.J., Jan. 30 (UPI).—Police yesterday charged a 22-year-old patient with setting a fire which killed 10 persons at the rest home where he lived, a police spokesman said today. Among the victims was a woman whose 107th birthday was less than three weeks away.

State police charged Harry Fletcher Kemp, of Baltimore, with arson after fire roared through the old two-story wooden building, occupied mostly by residents placed there by welfare officials.



United Press International.

GASOLINE DUMP—Tanker truck loaded with about 8,000 gallons of gasoline lies atop partly crushed passenger truck near Chelmsford, Mass., after accident in snowstorm on Monday. No serious injuries were reported and operations were immediately started to flush gasoline off road, where at one point it was said to be a foot deep.

Nixon's Big Gun Is His 'New Majority'

Skirmishing Starts in Battle of the Budget

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—President Nixon yesterday committed the full weight of his reelection mandate to a fight to trim and reshape the domestic side of the national government.

The reaction from the Democratic Congress to the budget message outlining his plans was explosively negative, setting the stage for a full-fledged battle of the budget that may well dominate the next two years of American politics.

Immediately at stake are dozens of New Deal-Fair Deal-New Frontier-Great Society programs, which Mr. Nixon is proposing to eliminate, reduce or collapse into catch-all packages of revenue-sharing. Each has a special constituency in Congress and the country whose spokesmen yesterday launched a sharp counterattack against the President's proposals.

But Mr. Nixon—who stole a march on his opponents by appealing to a nationwide radio audience Sunday night for support of his economy moves—expressed confidence in the budget message that he can overcome their opposition by rallying his "new American majority," as he did in the debate over Vietnam policy and in the 1972 election.

Stakes Are Big

Thus, on both sides of the burgeoning debate, there was immediate recognition that the stakes in the battle go beyond the fate of specific programs to the whole direction of American domestic policy and the identity of the party that will control it in the years ahead.

In an obvious allusion to his 49-state landslide, Mr. Nixon told the Democratic Congress his budget represents "the kind of change in direction demanded by the great majority of the American people. I am confident," he said, "that the expressed will of the people will not be denied."

In response, House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma called the Nixon budget "nothing less than the systematic dismantling and destruction of the great social programs and the great precedents of humanitarian government inaugurated by Franklin D. Roosevelt and advanced and enlarged by every Democratic president."

Reminding Mr. Nixon that while the voters had supported him strongly in 1972, they had also returned the Democrats to control of the legislative branch for the 10th successive election, Rep. Albert said: "This Congress... will not permit the President to lay waste the great programs... which we have created and developed during the decades past."

Whether or not Congress sets a spending ceiling, as Mr. Nixon wants, Senate Minority Leader Hugh D. Scott of Pennsylvania predicted "there'll be a good deal of push to spend a lot more than the President says can be spent" for some politically popular programs in what Sen. Scott called "this bare-bones budget."

Inviting Vetoes

"This will invite vetoes," he said, "and if the vetoes are overridden, this will invite impoundments."

Congress is already zeroing in on that ultimate weapon of executive authority in the spending battle—questioning the President's right to refuse to spend appropriated funds. Most of the Senate committee chairmen have joined a lawsuit challenging the impoundment of highway funds and today a judiciary subcommittee opens a week of hearings on the impoundment authority.

But far from being defensive, Mr. Nixon sought in his budget message to saddle Congress with full responsibility for what he said would be the inevitable consequences of exceeding his budget—"higher taxes, higher interest rates, renewed inflation, or all three."

"I oppose these alternatives," he said, "and with a firm rein on spending, none of them is necessary."

The President did not rest his case for cutbacks in government programs on the necessity of avoiding a tax increase, however. He also argued that they deserved to be scrapped as useless.

While conservatives in both parties responded with praise, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., typified the liberal reaction when he said the Nixon budget was "good news for the big defense contractors and bad news for the average citizen."

The President's gamble is that just as support from mayors and governors of both parties enabled him to overcome Congress's initial reluctance to pass general revenue-sharing, so can he muster the same officials to support his four proposed programs of special revenue-sharing as an alternative to 70 categorical grants he is to kill.

His tactic, in other words, is to enlist elected officials at the state and local level to combat the political influence of those who run the special-purpose bureaucracies that benefited by the categorical-aid programs.

Aides Testify

Administration spokesmen said today the President was using common sense to avoid spending that could result in the need for a tax increase.

Heading hearings by a Senate judiciary subcommittee is Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., chief sponsor of a bill to give Congress authority to reverse a presidential refusal to spend an appropriated sum.

Top aides to the President, just prior to the opening of the hearings today, strongly defended the President's action in impounding several billion dollars of funds in the current fiscal year.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz accused Congress of failing to hold down inflation and said Mr. Nixon had to do it.

John D. Ehrlichman, head of the President's Domestic Council, said much the same thing. Recalling that both the House and Senate agreed last fall on a spending limit but could not agree between themselves on a final bill, Mr. Ehrlichman said:

"The President took the position, 'We're facing either higher taxes or inflation, so I'm going to step into the vacuum here.' ... We've got to use common sense in spending federal dollars ... He's got to use prudence. He can't just take a shovel and ladle these dollars out."

Mr. Shultz told the committee "you've got to have the guts" to stop federal programs that do not work, and that this is what the President proposed to do. Mr. Shultz said many of the programs, such as building hospitals and getting electricity to rural areas, had been highly successful but were no longer needed.

NASA Names 3-Man Crew For U.S., Soviet Space Flight

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Jan. 30 (AP).—The boss of the American astronauts, a three-time space veteran and a rookie will form the U.S. crew for the American-Soviet joint space flight in 1975, the space agency announced today. The American crew will be Donald K. Slayton, the astronaut chief and the only one of the original seven U.S. astronauts who has never flown into space; Thomas P. Stafford and Vance D. Brand, a civilian astronaut who has never flown in space.

For Mr. Slayton, 49, it will be the climax of a long road back.

He was named to fly the second Mercury mission, but a heart condition grounded him. He was later grounded from flying airplanes.

A doctor suggested medication that changed his irregular heart beat. On March 13, 1972, Dr. Charles Berry, chief space agency surgeon, returned Mr. Slayton to flight status. He will be 51 years old for his first space flight.

It will be the fourth space flight for Air Force Brig. Gen. Stafford, 42. Gen. Stafford was on Gemini-6 in 1965, on Gemini-9 in 1966 and was commander of Apollo-10, the 1969 flight which orbited the moon.

Mr. Brand, 41, a former Marine pilot who also served in the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve, was the backup command module pilot on Apollo-15.

The Soviet-American space flight, called the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, is scheduled to be flown in mid-1975. The earth-orbit mission will last about 10 days and its primary assignment will be to test a compatible space docking system now under development by Russian and American engineers.

The flight plan calls for the Soviet Soyuz spacecraft, with two men aboard, to be launched from Russia, to be followed later by the launch of an Apollo craft, with three men aboard, from the United States.

The Apollo craft will rendezvous and dock with the Soviet craft and the crews will exchange visits between the two ships.

American and Soviet spacecraft cannot now dock together in space because of differences in equipment. With the new docking device, spacecraft from either country could serve as rescue craft should a vehicle of one of the two space-faring nations become trapped in orbit.

A New Low for the Dollar: It's Pornographic in Holland

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30 (AP).—U.S. Treasury officials and the Dutch police have been alerted to the latest item on the Amsterdam sex market: a fake $1 bill with pornographic illustrations.

The bills are being sold by many sex shops in the city's red light district and a flourishing trade is reported.

The bills, approximately the size and color of real dollars, appear to be photo copies. However, the Great Seal of the United States and the picture of George Washington on the other side have been replaced by photographs of uninhibited sexual antics.

At one sex shop, these dollars were displayed openly on a rack and cost 2.50 guilders, about 77 U.S. cents.

A second shop had only one of the bills on display. "We're sold out but more are on order," a female clerk said. "There's quite a demand for them."

Signed by Connally

The bills are represented as part of the 1969 B $1 series, signed by John B. Connally, then secretary of the Treasury.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in The Hague said the Treasury Department had been notified and contact made "with appropriate officials to determine the status of such things." He added that the bills had been circulating in other European countries but that no treaty existed to deal with them automatically. He did not specify the other countries involved.

In Amsterdam, a police spokesman confirmed that an investigation had been started at the request of U.S. authorities. He added that the counterfeit department, not the vice squad, was handling inquiries.

The pornographic dollars seem to have turned up only in $1 denominations. They pose many questions for officials: Whether they contravene U.S. obscenity or counterfeit laws, where they originate and what would happen to a U.S. tourist carrying them home.

Spokesmen made it clear that the answer to such questions lay in Washington but one official said privately: "If they are not considered counterfeit bills, they are at least considered vile."

Chapin Is Hired By United Air Lines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Dwight L. Chapin, who is resigning as appointments secretary for President Nixon, will join United Air Lines as director of market planning, the airline said today.

Mr. Chapin will be based near Chicago.

Before entering government service, he was associated with the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in Los Angeles and New York.

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Judge to Hear Corona Juror At Retrial Bid

'Doubtful' Panelist, Court Matron Called

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP).—A juror who says she regrets voting for the conviction of Juan Corona on mass murder charges and a matron accused of influencing the verdict have been ordered to testify on a defense motion for a new trial.

Juror Naomi Underwood and matron Georgia Wallis were directed at a hearing yesterday to appear before Judge Richard Patton next Monday, the day the jurist has set for sentencing Corona, 38, on 25 counts of first-degree murder.

An estimated 500 Mexican-Americans picketed outside the courthouse during yesterday's brief hearing, with signs saying, "Juan is innocent," "Free political prisoners," "Jury-tampering is illegal" and "Hang on, Mrs. Underwood."

Corona, a Mexican citizen who worked in California as a farm-labor contractor, was found guilty Jan. 18 of slaying 25 itinerant farm workers whose bodies were found near Yuba City in 1971.

In statements in and out of court yesterday, defense attorney Richard Hawk accused Mrs. Wallis of "jury tampering."

He cited Mrs. Underwood's report of having a conversation with the matron while the jury was still considering its verdict after a trial of four months.

'Reasonable Doubts'

When the verdict was delivered, Mrs. Underwood, along with the other jurors, responded "yes" when asked 25 times if she voted for conviction on each of the murder charges.

But she told reporters a few hours later that she still had "reasonable doubts" about Corona's guilt and that she thought he deserved another trial.

Two days later she mentioned her conversation with Mrs. Wallis, who was assigned to protect the two women members of the jury from contact with outsiders during deliberations.

In the new-trial motion, Mr. Hawk accused Mrs. Wallis of telling Mrs. Underwood, a 61-year-old widow, that if she voted for conviction, Mrs. Wallis would tell her things "to ease her mind."

The defense lawyer quoted the juror as saying that the matron told her Corona had been "faking a heart condition to avoid having to testify" in his trial. Doctors say Corona has suffered two mild heart attacks since his arrest May 26, 1971, and suffered a "coronary insufficiency" during jury deliberations.

Mr. Hawk said that Mrs. Underwood also told him that she had said to the matron that a lack of bloodstains on Corona's clothes seemed odd. Mr. Hawk said the matron responded that Corona's wife could easily have washed the blood out of his clothes.

Senate Confirms Richardson, 81-1, As Defense Chief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The Senate yesterday confirmed President Nixon's nomination of Elliot Richardson as defense secretary by a vote of 81 to 1.

Democrat and Republican senators praised him as an able and efficient administrator with a creditable record in government service. The single dissenting vote was cast by Sen. James Abourezk, D., S. D.

Sen. Abourezk said he believes Mr. Richardson to be "very capable," but voted against him as part of an overall campaign to "retrieve congressional power that has eroded away to the executive branch."

Earlier the Senate Labor Committee approved without a dissenting vote the nomination of Peter J. Brennan, a New York labor leader, to be secretary of labor.

Report Cites 'Epidemic'

House Unit Seeks $5 Billion To Combat Drugs in Schools

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—A yet-unpublished report of the House Select Committee on Crime says a "drug epidemic" has hit the nation's public schools and calls for a $5-billion fight against it over a five-year period.

Despite President Nixon's no-new-taxes budget for fiscal 1974, the committee report says the money should be raised through increased excise taxes on drugs—including alcohol and cigarettes, which are considered part of the "epidemic."

The report, based on a seven-month investigation in six major American cities, also proposes a ban on drug advertising on television during hours it usually is watched by children, and specifically on children's TV shows.

It takes school administrators to task for having "ignored their responsibility" in coping with in-school drug abuse, it says teachers are ill-trained to do so, and charges that existing anti-drug education programs are "a disaster."

The committee, chaired by Rep. Claude Pepper, D., Fla., is to meet tomorrow morning to consider adoption of the report. A committee staff aide said there was likely to be a close vote on some of the recommendations.

Calling the proposal only "a first step in a long march to provide a drug-free environment for our children," the report says:

"Drug abuse prevention and treatment must become an integral part of school life. It must be integrated into our schools with the permanence, expertise and long-range commitment accorded the highest priority."

The report calls the $1-billion-a-year figure "a modest proposal" that provides only $10 a semester for each student in an elementary or secondary school—"barely enough money to provide the first fundamental building block in any drug program, one drug specialist (a teacher-counselor) in each of the nation's schools."

Included in the report are a number of independent surveys and case histories, some of them previously reported, to justify the label "epidemic."

The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse report of last March is cited, for instance, indicating that 6 percent of high school students had used heroin, 8 percent had tried LSD, mescaline, peyote and other hallucinogenic drugs, 5 percent cocaine, 8 percent methamphetamines, 7 percent barbiturates and 5 percent painkillers like morphine and codeine.

A 1968-1972 study of high-school student drug use in San Mateo County, Calif., is reprinted, indicating slight rises in 1972 in the use of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana, a levelling-off in use of LSD and amphetamines and a slight drop in barbiturates and heroin.

The committee took testimony from mid-June through December in New York, Miami, Chicago, San Francisco, Kansas City and Los Angeles, from more than 200 witnesses—school officials, teachers, nurses, PTA officials, students, doctors, judges and police officials.

"Our preliminary examination of the matter indicated that the problem was severe," the report says, "but our investigation demonstrated that the drug crisis in our schools greatly exceeded our worst expectations...

"As we delved further into the problem we discovered that drug abuse in our schools is appropriately described as an extremely deadly epidemic ... it is infecting our youth and contaminating our schools; it has reached crisis proportions and it is leaving a trail of devastation that will take a decade to remedy.

"Tragically, the chances are substantial that when a parent sends his child to high school each day he is sending him into a drug-filled environment. He is placing him in an atmosphere where drugs are usually bought and sold—an atmosphere where there is considerable pressure from other students to use drugs.

"Drug abuse in our schools has become so extensive and pervasive that it is only the uniquely gifted and self-possessed child who is capable of avoiding involvement with some form of drug use."

New Orleans Sniping Claims 7th Victim

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The general manager of the Downtown Howard Johnson Hotel has died of gunshot wounds—the seventh victim of a sniper who was himself killed in a battle at the hotel earlier this month.

W. Sherwood Collins, 56, died in Charity Hospital. Seven other persons—including policemen and sniper Mark (Jimmy) Essex, 23, of Emporia, Kan.—were killed during the two-day police siege of the hotel. The sniper began shooting Jan. 7 when firemen were called in to fight a series of fires.

UMW Slashes Boyle's Pension And Cuts Salaries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—The new leadership of the United Mine Workers yesterday cut the annual pension for former union president W. A. (Tony) Boyle from $50,000 to $16,000 and reduced salaries for eight top staff positions.

UMW president Arnold Miller said reducing the salaries for eight top staff positions by an average of 40 percent will save the union $91,400 a year. He said more cuts will be forthcoming.

Mr. Miller said the salary cuts are a step in the union's austerity program, adding "the gravy train at the United Mine Workers came to the end of the line on Dec. 22," the day he took office after defeating Mr. Boyle in a court-ordered election.

His statement said the UMW international executive board also abolished special medical benefits for international officers. Before, all medical expenses for union officers not covered by the union's regular medical insurance were paid out of the union treasury.

"The days of the international officers being treated like kings at the expense of the rank and file are over," Mr. Miller said. "We're not going to retire on full salary while coal miners get $150 a month. We're not going to ride around in Cadillac limousines, or receive special medical benefits."

Newspaper Guild Award

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—Washington Post staff writers Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward yesterday were named recipients of the Newspaper Guild's 1973 Heywood Broun Award for their series of articles on political espionage in the 1972 campaign, including the bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, January 31, 1973 *

The Congress of Vienna

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact have come together in Vienna, and if this congress will probably not waltz like its predecessor at the end of the Napoleonic wars, it is virtually certain to perform an intricate diplomatic quadrille. The exchanges that preceded the meeting—over the participants, the place, procedures—give assurance of that.

The constructive elements that brought the two confronting European blocs together to discuss reductions in military force are plain enough. Most of the points of obvious friction between East and West after the Nazi surrender, nearly 28 years ago, have been resolved by agreement or acceptance of existing facts. The status of Austria, of Trieste, of the political alignments in the alliances, of Berlin and the two Germanys, no longer are likely to create acute emergencies. Relations between the two superpowers involved have greatly improved, and they have made some progress toward the limitation of strategic weapons.

Why, therefore, should the armed camps that face one another across a divided continent remain at their present high levels of men, arms and tension? Their maintenance constitutes a burden on all the states involved, and their very presence inhibits the exchange of persons, goods and ideas. Moreover, that presence means a potentiality for conflict over minor frictions.

Yet both parties are locked into certain dilemmas. The Soviet Union does not feel fully confident that its allies are so closely bound into its system that alert forces can be dispensed with—after all, it has used those forces since the end of World War II, not against the West, but against dissidents in East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. And NATO cannot look on the Russian troops quite dispassionately, since an important element in their own protection against them depends on the geographically distant, and rather reluctant United States.

That is why the Western argument for proportionate, as well as mutual, reduction of force levels is likely to be such a sticky point. Short of the horrors of nuclear war, massive American aid must come slowly across 3,000 miles of water, while the Soviet Union can move its divisions over much shorter stretches of land. But if the Soviet Union is to police its own Warsaw Pact as well as watch NATO, it will be understandably reluctant to cut back very far.

Then there are the differing views of the members of the two groups. The absence of France from the NATO delegation is notable; the French fear that the talks will undermine European security, rather than reinforce it (a fear, incidentally, which affected the other members of the Western alliance when De Gaulle extracted the French troops from the NATO command organization).

Thus, while the logic of the fundamental European situation would seem to dictate success for the Vienna conference, the details of that situation will create doubts and delays. It is for the as yet unnoted Metternichs and Talleyrands of this Vienna congress to overcome those obstacles and bring Europe, and the North Atlantic countries generally, closer to the basic realities.

The Budget Cuts

Mr. Nixon's domestic budget reflects the view from the White House with a pure and drastic severity that is very rare in American politics. A budget is always a President's most accurate and explicit definition of federal responsibility. This year Mr. Nixon has written that definition chiefly in terms of the things that we shall no longer attempt together, in common, as a government.

The cuts and deletions in nonmilitary programs encompass an enormously varied mixture of the justified and unjustified. But the signal characteristic common to all of them is the reduction, in each case, of the nation's demands on the private citizen and of the force that the national government will exert on the nation's life. Mr. Nixon put it very succinctly in the budget message when he said: "I believe that a larger share of our natural resources must be retained by private citizens and state and local governments to enable them to meet their individual and community needs."

* * *

In practice, this rule means a substantial reduction in the social and environmental programs of the past decade. Some of them have been failures, true enough, and no doubt it is time to do some attic cleaning. Some urgently needed fundamental reform. But the question, repeated throughout this budget, is whether the administration intends to correct some particular faults in programs, or in whole areas of traditional responsibility.

For example, reducing federal aid to hospital construction is long overdue, for the country has obviously overbuilt. But whether the response is to end all hospital construction aid, for a growing and shifting population, is very much open to doubt. Similarly, the housing programs for low-income families certainly need to be reconsidered, and it is doubtless true that, as the administration argues, they currently benefit developers and speculators more than the poor. But the administration intends to end the whole program now, and reconsider the subject later. The budget asserts that federal aid for urban renewal, sewer construction and so forth has "tended to undermine the capacity of local governments to respond to the needs of their citizens . . ." Mr. Nixon proposes to put a moratorium on all new projects under these programs until the summer of 1974. That moratorium, one may argue, will also limit the capacity of local governments to respond to their citizens' needs.

The strongest and most interesting trend in Mr. Nixon's succesive budgets is the extremely rapid rise in those programs that send cash, in the form of monthly checks, to citizens. The chief beneficiaries have been the elderly and certain categories of the poor. The monthly checks to the retired and the poor, along with their associated medical benefits, were running about $47 billion a year, or one-fourth of the budget, when Mr. Nixon took office. They are now in the range of $91 billion, or 36 percent of the budget, and both figures exclude the rapidly increasing figures for military pensions.

* * *

Mr. Nixon's approach to other public responsibilities is similar. He prefers to send cash, and to let the recipient decide how to spend it. Once again he now proposes to replace dozens of existing social programs with four broad, relatively unrestricted grants called Special Revenue Sharing. In education, for example, he would cut the present numerous categories of aid to school districts by $1.7 billion, replacing it with an education revenue-sharing grant of the same amount. The effect would be the removal of most of the restrictions attached to the money under laws like the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. There would be a more diffuse distribution of the money, spreading it across more children but losing the present focus on deprived and handicapped children. Focus is a matter that Mr. Nixon would leave up to states and local school districts. But these children got the short end of the stick under the states and the local districts until the federal laws were passed. Perhaps the present laws are not perfect, but Mr. Nixon does not offer any solution to the troubles to which Congress originally directed those laws.

This budget is a direct and abrasive challenge to Congress. It contains notably few of the customary concessions to congressional traditions and sensitivities. It is already evident that Congress will react with wrath and denunciation. It is not yet clear whether Congress is capable of anything more than that.

* * *

Congress has its great constitutional role to defend in the setting of taxation and expenditure. But the President has accused it of dodging the hard questions, voting always for higher spending and lower taxes. He has a point. Congress, and its Democratic leaders, cannot swing a majority of the country behind the principle of subcommittee chairmen's personal prerogatives and lobbyists' habitual benefits.

A modest rise in the income tax would now be the wisest response to the harsh arithmetic of the budget. If Congress does not want to support that unpopular choice, it will have to draw up its own order of priorities to meet the President's. Otherwise, the decisions will all lie with Mr. Nixon and the country will, for want of any clear alternative, support him. There is more at stake in this year's budget than money.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1898

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The newspaper Novosti says that Spain has now made the utmost possible concessions to satisfy the Cuban people. If the United States continues, notwithstanding this fact, to aid the Cuban rebellion by secret and even apparent support, such conduct will constitute so excessive a development of the Monroe Doctrine that it will be a menace to all European countries still having possessions in America.

Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1923

PARIS—Douglas Fairbanks jr., thirteen years old, was yesterday signed up as a movie star to compete with his illustrious father, by Mr. William Elliott, who has just produced his new film, "Les Opprimés" with Señora Raquet Meller in the star role. Young Fairbanks is preparing to go to Los Angeles with Mr. Elliott for the start of a new film which has been written especially for him. He practices his stunts daily.

'I'm Too Old to Cry, But It Hurts Too Much to Laugh'

The Long Road to European Troop Cuts

By James Goldsborough

VIENNA.—The mystery behind the MBFR talks was why the Russians ever agreed to them in the first place. Since 1968 the NATO allies had been urging negotiations on armed force reductions in Europe, but there were no great hopes the Russians would ever agree.

Persistence and patience have paid off. Now, almost five years later, in a world that has weathered the invasion of Czechoslovakia and the at times interminable negotiations to end the Vietnam war, the allies begin talks with their colleagues from the Warsaw Pact on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe, something that could eventually involve tens of thousands of men and millions of dollars worth of materiel.

It is the beginning of a slow process that, like the SALT talks, could add one more brick to the building of East-West détente. The success of this conference will certainly be intimately tied to what happens during the security consultations now under way in Helsinki. A détente achieved in Helsinki should normally encourage lower troop levels, and certainly any difficulties in Helsinki would be reflected in a corresponding reluctance to reduce forces.

1968 Origins

The origins of MBFR go back to 1968, a time when several of the allies, the United States, Canada, Britain and France among them, began talking of cutting back their forces in West Germany. In Washington, Mike Mansfield lined up solid Senate support for a bill to unilaterally cut back at least a third of the 300,000 U.S. troops and 230,000 dependents in Europe, which he said was costing the United States $1.6 billion yearly.

Faced with this pressure for unilateral allied force reductions, the NATO Council decided in June, 1968, to propose mutual and balanced force cuts to the Warsaw Pact countries, an idea which at the time seemed so preposterous to the French that they opposed the idea. Why, reasoned the French, and others, would the Warsaw Pact agree to mutual force reductions when it was about to get unilateral ones?

But two months later the Warsaw Pact's invasion of Czechoslovakia took the steam out of Sen. Mansfield's proposal, which was based on the premise that the cold war was over and at least some of the boys could come home. The Nixon administration announced there would be no cutback in Europe.

It took almost three more years, and what is now known as the "normalization" of Czechoslovakia, for Sen. Mansfield to get his bill back on the track. It came to a Senate vote in May, 1971, and was roundly beaten 61 to 36, a significant defeat since Sen. Mansfield had claimed to have 51 supporters before the Czechoslovakia invasion.

There were at least three key elements in the Senate's rejection of the Mansfield bill: The lesson of Prague, the NATO allies' new willingness to bear more of the costs of the alliance and a speech made by Leonid I. Brezhnev in Tbilisi exactly one week before the Senate vote—in which for the first time the Russians accepted the idea of an MBFR negotiation.

The question asked in May, 1971, and still asked, is why the Russians helped to kill the Mansfield bill. Or, put another way, why did Moscow oppose unilateral U.S. troop reductions in Europe?

The clearest answer given to this question by knowledgeable people is that, so soon after the invasion of Prague, the Russians feared a Western European reaction to any unilateral U.S. troop cuts. They feared that a vacuum would be created and that the Western Europeans, thinking the United States was retreating into isolation, would be tempted to fill it.

This could have meant a West German troop buildup and a corresponding French reaction. Or it could have meant drawing France back closer into the alliance (which happened anyway). Or, worst of all, it could have led to Franco-British consultations on nuclear cooperation and even some approach to include the West Germans.

The French analysis, by the way, was similar to the Russian. The French thought, and still think, that the existing military balance in Europe is fine. France's great freedom of political and military maneuver has been assured by the European balance—or stalemate—and to tamper with it now, in French eyes, could lead to new pressures, risks and expenditures.

There was still another reason for Mr. Brezhnev's sudden willingness in Tbilisi to "taste the wine," as he called it, of an MBFR negotiation. The Russians had dealt many Communist parties a serious blow with their march into Prague, and they were anxious that it be forgotten. Willy Brandt's arrival as chancellor in West Germany gave them an opportunity to offer a beginning of détente.

Thus was the path cleared for the West German pacts with Moscow and Warsaw, for a Berlin accord, a security conference and the SALT negotiations. And if the Russians are indeed serious in their détente offensive, as many people believe, then it becomes feasible for them to support a policy that would lead to the orderly and balanced drawdown of troops on both sides, at considerable savings, so that in NATO's phrase, "security is maintained at lower levels."

It remains to define how this will be done. What countries will participate, which troops and what kinds of armaments can be reduced (for example, should tactical nuclear weapons be negotiated?), what territories can be included (just Central Europe or the so-called flanks, too), how to reconcile the greater distances that U.S. troops must be withdrawn compared to Soviet troop pullbacks.

This will certainly involve complicated and tedious negotiations, which could last for many months. At stake are some one million men on each side and the most sophisticated tactical weapons systems ever devised.

There is also extreme wariness on both sides. This meeting, like the one in Helsinki, is only a "preliminary" conference to see if there are enough points of agreement to go into a full conference. The two are linked, and it is difficult to imagine a full dress security conference getting started by June, as the Russians hope, without significant progress here.

Ants, Men and H-Bombs

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—In the wake of the Vietnam war—at least its international phase—and in advance of the second SALT agreement and mutual and balanced force reductions, it is interesting if not heartening to examine previous efforts to limit the means by which men kill each other.

Between the first and second world conflicts there were earnest attempts at Locarno, London and Geneva to restrict the kinds and numbers of arms allowed and also to create a global police force under the League of Nations. But none of these efforts were able to prevent Hitler from starting World War II.

Both before and after that holocaust a series of relatively localized conflicts bled mankind in Ethiopia and Spain, in Korea, Palestine, Indochina and the Indian subcontinent. Indeed, serious thinkers are convinced man is the only living species apart from certain types of ant and termite which is actually addicted to warfare.

Termites, Too

While other forms of life regard killing as natural, the art of organized war seems extremely limited. Ants and termites practice it for economic reasons, seeking to gain control of their enemies' sources of food. There are castes of "soldier" ants and "termites" with jaws developed for killing. Predatory ants conduct raids to steal larvae or capture slaves.

The reasons for which man makes war are almost limitless. One is frequently to obtain more living space or *Lebensraum*. Another is to reduce excess population. Euripides wrote that Helen's beauty served as an excuse for the Greeks to "rid the earth of an insolent glut of mankind."

Prof. Julian Huxley concludes: "There is in man's make-up a general aggressive tendency, but this, like all other human urges, is not a specific and unvarying instinct. It can be molded into the most varied forms... In point of fact there are only two kinds of animal that habitually make war—*man* and ants...

"Harvesters are the only kind of ants to go in for accumulating property... This association of property with war is interesting... War did not arise until men began to accumulate stores of grain and other forms of wealth."

Man's ingenuity rapidly developed ever-improving weapons and almost every time he used the latest model he was frightened out of his wits. The most deadly Medieval arm was called Greek Fire, invented by an architect named Callinicus. It was made of pitch, gum and sulphur and, because it could be squirted, was an early form of napalm.

The French historian, Joinville, complained that the "Turks" (Arabs) had engines which flung "such quantities of Greek Fire that it was the most horrible sight ever witnessed." Various unsuccessful attempts were made to ban its use. Pope Innocent II, at the Lateran Council (1139), also sought agreement to outlaw arbalests, crossbows, arrows and poisoned darts which violated the laws of chivalry demanding hand-to-hand combat.

Nevertheless, the deadliness and range of arms employed continued to improve in quantum jumps. Charles E. Osgood of the University of Illinois concludes: "The greater the destructiveness of the weapons in our hands, the less concern most people seem to have about the problem . . .

"'Intercontinental ballistic missile,' 'megatons' and 'thirty million casualties' just simply do not have the emotional, gut meanings of words like 'blood,' 'bread' and 'mother.' Furthermore, one cannot directly sense the danger of a nuclear missile 5,000 miles away as he can the danger of a man seen holding a gun or knife."

These observations are subject to limitation. The spectacle of massive bombers raiding Hanoi and Haiphong was horrifying to a world that had quite forgotten that almost as many people were assassinated by knife or entombment in 1968 when the Communists temporarily captured the South Vietnamese city of Hué.

Dim Understanding

Nevertheless, as seen in Korea, Indochina, Palestine and Cuba, there is a dim understanding of the totality of weapons. Osgood reasons: "The greater a nation's military power, the less rather than greater seems to be its freedom of initiative in foreign policy." Whether this paradox will encourage curbs on destructive arms remains to be seen.

The need for restraints is as practical as it is philosophically obvious. The combination of thermonuclear warheads and missiles has shattered the ability of their possessors to determine their own future. This is an era when events are proving that the weak, if resolute, are becoming stronger and the strong are often becoming helpless.

Letters

European Talks

On the subject of the "Future of Europe" (Letters, Jan. 26), here is a different view expressed by Central and East Europeans in a letter sent to all delegates at the Helsinki conference.

The Conference on European Security and Cooperation assumes a fundamental meaning for all Europe.

The Soviet initiative to convene the conference has always been aimed to legitimize, through international organizations, their standing intervention in all continental problems.

At this conference, the people from whom we descend cannot express their yearnings. They are represented by those who compelled them to inhuman living. To ratify the present situation is to guarantee that hundreds of millions of people are deprived of their human rights.

The struggle for liberty has no truce (Bucharest 1945, Berlin 1953, Poznan and Budapest 1956, Kula 1957, Novotcherkassk 1962, Belgrade, June 1968, Prague, August 1968, Gdansk 1970, Kaunas 1972...).

The conference cannot ignore it.

A new Yalta would compel our people to find salvation in violence and despair.

In order not to jeopardize the last chance of a peaceful evolution, the conference has to enforce the basic human rights:

- Freedom of circulation and expression must be guaranteed to all persons. Camps, prisons and psychiatric treatment for political dissenters must be abolished.
- Legality must replace arbitrary government in all Europe.
- Reciprocity in state relations must allow, in addition to goods, that persons and ideas may move freely, in both directions, from one end of the continent to the other.
- Self-determination must permit each people to fix freely their borders and institutions.
- No foreign power should intervene in the internal problems of any country.

Peace can only last if free people build Europe on these principles. Europeans must have solidarity.

T. BAREV, *(Bulgaria)*.
D. DAMIAN, *(Romania)*.
G. FILITI, *(Romania)*.
J. JANKOWSKI, *(Poland)*.
D. KESELJEVIC, *(Yugoslavia)*.
L. KYUKOV, *(Bulgaria)*.
M. KORNE, *(Romania)*.
D. RADOVANOVIC, *(Yugoslavia)*.
E. REHAK, *(Czechoslovakia)*.
R. REDLICH, *(Russia)*.
A. STOLYPINE, *(Russia)*.
R. VORKAPIC, *(Yugoslavia)*.

Churchill and Nixon

Perhaps President Nixon is right in comparing himself to Winston Churchill (IHT, 22 Jan.). In his new book, "The Immortal Jester," Leslie Frewin quotes Churchill as saying: "In wartime, truth is so precious that she should always be attended by a bodyguard of lies."

AL HIX
Saint-Valery-en-Caux, France.

Appraising Ennobling Dirty Movies

By Wm. F. Buckley jr.

NEW YORK.—Comes now the news that a new movie starring Marlon Brando will bring explicit sex to, so to speak, the feature film, the whole of it in this case under the ardent patronage of Miss Pauline Kael who says that the debut of "Last Tango in Paris" will rank artistically with the debut of Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring." Time magazine has done a cover story on the picture, describing in quite sufficient detail the couplings and the writhings of Mr. Brando and his victim and acknowledging—indeed pressing the point—that it isn't love that drew them together, but that he finds love, and so on, and so forth.

The film was banned in Italy, whereupon one of those colloquies was arranged between Alberto Moravia and Jesuit theologian Domenico Grasso (where do they find those Jesuits?) Moravia—whose novels one recalls were placed on the Index by Pope Pius XII—said guess what. Right. And Father Grasso said that really the movie, whose sex scenes are "valid," is a life and death struggle between Eros and Thanatos, and is redeemed because the film's director, Hot Pants Bertolucci, gave Eros the edge. Father Grasso concluded that it is "an appreciable work, especially if the people who see it are mature, capable of grasping the idea underneath." Especially if the people who see it are Pauline Kael.

Hailed by Snow

I do wish adults would read "Trousered Apes." It is a slender volume by a professor of literature, just now published in America by Arlington House, and it has not made the cover of Time magazine. In England it was the nearest thing to a surreptitious volume since the days when pornography was effectively banned. Suddenly London looked up over its reading glass and noticed that C. P. Snow, of all people, had hailed it as a book of enormous importance, "perhaps the beginning of a major argument of the seventies," Malcolm Muggeridge said about Duncan Williams's book: "Trousered Apes" (the title is taken from C. S. Lewis) is a cogently argued, highly intelligent, and devastatingly effective anatomization of what passes for culture today showing that it is nihilistic in purpose, ethically and spiritually vacuous, and Gadarene in destination."

The last, if you had to boil down Mr. Williams's thesis, is it. You can't get away with it forever, he says. You cannot build art around the absurd, the perverse, the animalistic. There are artistic reasons why this will not work, he explains, with wonderfully deft illustrations and citations. And there are philosophical reasons.

But the primary reasons are, really, biological. A race cannot hate itself, mock its ideals and institutions, and—survive. Because the resulting disunity, in an age impatient for apocalypse, would usher in either abject and formal defeat at the hands of a superpower; or, more likely, the kind of disintegration perfectly captured by Walker Percy in his novel, "Love in the Ruins."

Prof. Ernest van den Haag long since made the point about pornography that it should exist, must exist, but that it is important that it should be sold under the counter, the point being that that is where it should be situated by the common consent of civilized society. Dirty movies should look the way that two-stroke outboard engines sound. I remarked, on visiting Copenhagen a while back, that Denmark has proved that bad pornography drives out good pornography. They say that "Tango" is not even erotic, merely animalistic and depraved; but of course animalism and depravity make art—ask Sartre. Read Sartre on Genet.

Almost a Cliché

The quote from Edmund Burke is almost a cliché, but Prof. Williams, in his brilliant study, recalls it in perfect context. "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere, and the less of it there is within, the more there is without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters."

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هكذا من الاصل

0,000 Hijacked

Sectarian Assassinations, Bombings in Ulster Capital

ELFAST, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The awed Irish Republican Army today that it killed a Protes- gunman after he was involv- n the murder of a Catholic last night.

he IRA's militant Provisional said that Francis Smyth, whose body was found in an this morning, was a well wn gunman.

e Provisionals said he was lved in the killing of Peter erson, 14, who was shot from r as he walked with another

fficials of the Ulster Defense ociation, a Protestant coun- orce to the IRA, said Mr. th was a UDA member.

ne Waterson boy and another olic, James Trainor, 24, a line-station attendant, were and killed within 30 minutes night in the Catholics' An- onstown district.

olice said it appeared that e gang of homicidal maniacs" responsible for both Catho- deaths. "The same car has n tentatively identified as g used in both incidents," a esman said.

irst, machine-gun fire from a ding car shot down Mr. Trai- the father of two children. o a machine gun sprayed the two boys in front of a shop owned by Peter Waterson's widowed mother. His companion, J. nes Toner, 15, was wounded. He underwent emergency surgery and was reported in critical condition.

Mr. Smyth was found dead, a bullet wound in his head, by a man on his way to work today. The body was in an alley on the edge of the Catholics' Donegall Avenue district.

Mr. Smyth, who was born into a Catholic family but became a Protestant, lived with his Catholic wife and their child a few hundred yards away, in a Protestant neighborhood. Gun battles rage almost nightly across the main Belfast-Dublin highway, which divides the two districts.

The three deaths marked a resurgence of sectarian killings after a two-week lull. They raised to 694 the fatality toll in three and one-half years of violence in Ulster.

William Whitelaw, administrator of Britain's direct rule over Northern Ireland, has created a special task force of police and British soldiers to track down the sectarian killers, to whom police attribute at least 126 deaths in the past year.

A gunman today hijacked a post office money delivery truck on Royal Avenue, Belfast's main shopping throughfare. The hijacker, who wore a post office uniform, ejected the truck's three employees in the Catholics' Falls Road area and escaped with an estimated £20,000.

In the Catholics' Crumlin Road area three youths planted a bomb that wrecked a discount store. Shouted warnings sent customers and staff fleeing and no one was hurt.

A 20-pound bomb damaged a government office block just outside the downtown area this afternoon. The British Army said that the gunman who planted it gave 15 minutes' warning and the area was evacuated.

Administrator Whitelaw told the House of Commons in London today that the order suspending the Northern Ireland Parliament at Stormont and imposing direct rule from London will probably be renewed for another year when it expires March 30.

ast German, atican Talks onfirmed

ATICAN CITY, Jan. 30 (UPI). The Vatican confirmed tonight it has had direct contacts h East Germany for the first e.

The Vatican press spokesman, derico Alessandrini, said talks k place Jan. 24 at the Vatican ween a high-ranking German mmunist party member and chbishop Agostino Casaroli, in ect the Vatican's foreign min- er.

The German representative was erner Lamberz, a member of e Politburo and secretary of the ntral Committee of the Social- Unity (Communist) party.

Mr. Alessandrini said Mr. Lam- rz's visit was unofficial but netheless "permitted a useful change of information."

Mr. Lamberz, who today con- uded a tour of Italy as the ctest of the Italian Communist rty, described his talk with rchbishop Casaroli as "very en and cordial."

Mr. Lamberz headed an East rman delegation to Italy after e signing of diplomatic relations tween the two countries Jan. 13. Diplomatic sources said East ermany first approached the atican last year through the of- ces of Alfred Cardinal Bengsch f Berlin, who lives in the Com- unist-ruled part of the city.

The Vatican replied, according these sources, that formal ne- otiations would have to await ast Germany's full and uncon- itional acceptance into the in- rnational community—first rough an agreement with West ermany, which was signed last onth, and then through its ac- ptance into the United Nations, pected later this year.

ank Robber Killed, Get Away in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A affic policeman shot a man ad during a fusillade outside bank which the man and three complices had just held up day in western Paris. The ree other robbers got away th 4,500 francs.

The four men were going out e door of the bank on the oulevard Berthier, on the west- n edge of Paris, when the liceman opened fire. About 14 ots were exchanged, during hich Guy Yvars, 31, was killed. lice said he had a record of ldups.

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Associated Press

WELCOME BACK—Antonella Frugis, 8, kissed by Antonella Larucci, 9, as the former returned to Bari, Italy, after abduction by woman who mistook her for the latter.

Kidnapped Girl Arrives in Italy

ROME, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—An 8-year-old girl, kidnapped from a southern Italian town and flown to New York by an American woman who mistook her for her own daughter, arrived back in Rome today.

Somewhat dazed after her six-day ordeal, Antonella Frugis clung to her father when she stepped off the aircraft, nervously mumbling replies to a barrage of questions about the escapade and the 32-year old woman, Mrs. Camilla Larucci, who has been charged in New York with kidnapping.

"She was nasty. She said she was my mummy, but I said it wasn't true and that I wanted to return to mummy..." the girl said. But later she said the woman had been kind.

Her father, Nicola Frugis, who went to New York to bring back Antonella, described Mrs. Larucci as "a poor thing" and said he did not intend to claim any damages against her.

Dutch Police Arrest Pair Who Held Family Hostage

From Wire Dispatches

THE HAGUE, Jan. 30.—Police using tear gas tonight stormed a house here and arrested two men who had earlier been granted a few hours' freedom as the price for releasing a farming family they had held at gunpoint for more than 24 hours.

A police spokesman said farmer Piet Smits, 58, his wife Ger, 55, and their daughter Jannie, 23, were "unharmed but they are exhausted and in need of doctor's care."

The gunmen, identified by police as Jan Brouwer, 25, and Daan Denie, 24, broke out of jail last year. They were suspects in a post office robbery yesterday at Bois-le-Duc, 20 miles to the south. They took refuge at Mr. Smits's farm after abandoning a stolen car at a nearby road block. Police said some arms and ammunition were found in the car.

At the height of the siege, police assembled a force of 200 armed men, tracker dogs and five armored cars outside the farm. Spotter planes flew overhead. For the Netherlands, it was a new style in crime.

During the all-night negotiations, the gunmen told police they wanted a fast car and safe conduct to leave accompanied by their hostages, but police refused to let the hostages leave.

Farmer Smits was allowed out to milk his cows this morning but then returned to the farm. In late afternoon, the farmer's wife was allowed to leave the house. Police said she brought a message from the gunmen with their latest terms. They added she had been told that her husband and daughter would be shot unless she returned to the farm within 30 minutes.

Denie's mother pleaded with her son over the telephone to surrender and was later driven to the farm with a lawyer, Nico Schippers.

Finally, the gunmen released the hostages and agreed to discuss surrender terms, police said.

They were searched for weapons and were driven to the home of Denie's mother.

Later, police forced the two gunmen to leave Denie's mother's home, arrested the pair and led them off to jail.

Ludwig Stossel, U.S. TV's 'Little Old Winemaker'

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 30 (UPI).—Ludwig Stossel, 89, the "little old winemaker" on Italian Swiss Colony television commercials, died in his sleep at his home yesterday, two weeks before his 90th birthday, doctors said.

The wine company cast Mr. Stossel as its kindly, pixieish symbol when he was 80. The commercials started running in 1961 and lasted through 1966.

Born in Lockenhaus, Austria, in 1883, Mr. Stossel went on stage at the age of 7, and at 21 he became director of the Breslau State Theater.

He acted under Max Reinhart and Otto Preminger in Vienna in the early 1930s. Later, he refused to perform in Hitler's Germany and was put in a concentration camp in Austria.

Freed, he left Europe in 1938 and came to the United States, where he renewed his acting career and made more than 50 films.

His most famous part was that of the father of Lou Gehrig in "Pride of the Yankees" in 1942. Mr. Stossel played Albert Einstein in "The Beginning or the End" in 1947. His last role was in Elvis Presley's "GI Blues" in 1960.

Joseph Ballantine

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Joseph W. Ballantine, 83, a retired Foreign Service officer who directed the Office of Far Eastern Affairs in 1944, died yesterday in a convalescent home in Fairfield, Conn.

After his retirement, he served with the Brookings Institution in Washington for eight years and then lectured at New York University.

Grace Dodd

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 30 (AP).—Grace Dodd, 65, widow of Democratic Sen. Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, died last night at a hospital here. Mrs. Dodd was admitted to the hospital two weeks ago after becoming ill at her home in nearby Old Lyme.

Scientists in Pact On U.S.-Soviet Health Studies

DURHAM, N.C., Jan. 30 (AP).—Scientists of the United States and the Soviet Union signed an agreement here yesterday to cooperate in studies aimed at improving human health "in the face of an increasingly hostile environment."

The agreement, said a U.S. spokesman, represents the implementation of the environmental-health portion of the cooperative agreements reached in Moscow last year by President Nixon and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

Terms of the agreement call for scientists of the two nations to set up machinery for joint research on a variety of environmental health problems. Research will be carried out through mutual exchange of information on trends and character of scientific investigation conducted in both nations and the exchange of research techniques.

Greece Expels Two Imprisoned Foreign Women

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Hanelore Runft, a 27-year-old West German law clerk who was sentenced to a year in jail yesterday for sheltering a Greek Communist leader in her Athens apartment, was expelled from Greece today.

Miss Runft, who had already been detained for 16 months since her arrest in October 1971, was taken to Athens Airport where, with her mother and a German lawyer, she boarded a Swiss air flight for Zurich.

Earlier today, another foreign woman prisoner was expelled from Greece.

Lorna Caviglia, 30, an Italian serving a 20-month jail term for plotting to free political prisoners, was placed on a flight to Geneva. Mrs. Caviglia, who was sentenced 10 days ago, applied last week for deportation under a recent decree allowing foreigners serving terms for political crimes to request expulsion.

6 Spain Students On Trial in Death Of French Consul

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Six members of an obscure leftist student group called the "Hammer and Sickle Collective" went before a military court today for their alleged parts in the slaying of a French diplomat.

The trial was the first in more than two years in which a Spanish prosecutor has asked that political activists be sentenced to death. In its pretrial brief, the prosecution demanded the death penalty for three of the defendants on charges of murder and terrorism, and prison sentences of 30 years for two others.

The students went on trial at the closely guarded Palace of Justice for the slaying of French Consul Roger Tur. He died of burns 2-1/2 months ago when extremists ransacked and firebombed his Zaragoza office as a reprisal for a crackdown by French authorities on Spanish political refugees living in France.

Death penalties were asked against the three students who allegedly carried out the attack. According to the prosecution they have confessed.

But the fugitives objected to the presence of the officers inside the house and threatened them with knives. Police surrounding the house then were given the order to arrest the men. They were summoned to come out, but when they did not, tear-gas grenades were fired into the house. The pair walked out and surrendered.

Police Curb Backers Of Spanish Strikers

MADRID, Jan. 30 (AP).—As illegal strikes by primary-school teachers spread from this capital to Seville, Pamplona and the Spanish North African town of Ceuta, police moved onto the central campus of Madrid University today to prevent supporting demonstrations by students there.

A half-dozen jeeploads of armed police and 30 mounted patrolmen dispersed groups outside the law and philosophy buildings. No arrests were reported. The law students have voted to strike for an indefinite period in support of the teacher walkouts.

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English 206 — American Writers in Paris. Tues., Fri., 3:15-4:30 p.m.

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Heath Seen Pressing Nixon For New Mideast Approach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—British Prime Minister Edward Heath is expected to press for a new peace approach in the Middle East when he meets President Nixon here this week, informed sources said today.

Mr. Heath, who will arrive here late tonight, will concentrate his talks on Europe, but the Middle East and Vietnam are expected to come in for discussion.

The sources said the British approach on the Middle East was believed to concentrate on the United States trying to persuade Israel and on the European governments trying to persuade the Arabs to come to an agreement soon.

Israeli Premier Golda Meir will confer with Mr. Nixon here March 1, and the U.S. administration is known to be anxious that a Middle East peace agreement be reached this year. King Hussein of Jordan will meet Mr. Nixon here next Tuesday.

Washington has proposed indirect talks—under which Egypt and Israel would meet in the same city but in separate places and the United States would act as a go-between—but this has met little enthusiasm.

On Europe, Mr. Heath will tell President Nixon how he feels Britain's entry into the Common Market will affect trade ties with the United States.

Mr. Heath will also take up the issue of U.S. troops in Europe.

The U.S. administration, faced with a big balance of payments deficit, has opposed congressional calls that it withdraw some of its 300,000 troops in Europe without the Warsaw Pact taking a similar step.

But Mr. Nixon feels strongly that Europe should take more of the financial pressure off the U.S. troop costs. In return, Mr. Heath is expected to argue that a strong Western Europe is in U.S. interests and that Washington must make a realistic contribution to European defense.

Mr. Heath will meet Mr. Nixon at the White House Thursday. Friday, the two men will go to Camp David, the presidential retreat in the Maryland mountains just outside Washington, to conclude their meetings.

Few foreign leaders have been invited to Camp David since Mr. Nixon entered the White House four years ago.

Mr. Heath's invitation is regarded here as Mr. Nixon's way of thanking Mr. Heath because he did not join in the wave of European criticism that greeted the U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong last month.

2 Die in Tanker Fire

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—An explosion ripped through the 30,416-ton Norwegian tanker Hallenger here early today and killed two men. The blast, which tore open one side of the ship, was followed by a fire. The ship's tanks were empty but residual oil spilled into the harbor.

Kaunda Assails British Attitude On Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia bitterly criticized Britain today for actions which he said amounted to "canonizing" Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and glorifying the breakaway colony's rebellion.

In an emotional address at the opening of a conference of commonwealth ministers responsible for youth affairs, Mr. Kaunda broke down and wept as he spoke of the six Zambians killed and 13 injured by land mines since Rhodesia imposed its blockade of the border with Zambia on Jan. 9. "This is the meaning of the situation created through Britain's refusal to take effective measures against rebellion in Rhodesia," Mr. Kaunda said.

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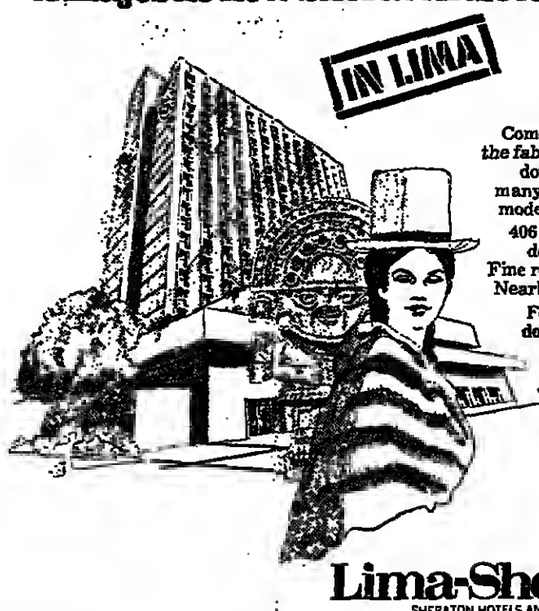

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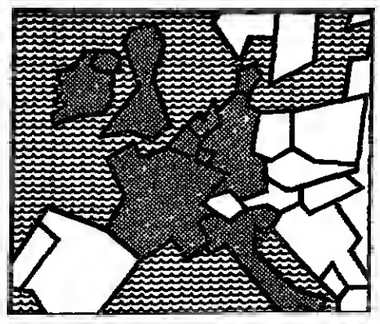

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Interest Dwindles in Women's Clubs, American Style

By Virginia Lee Warren

NEW YORK (NYT).—Women's clubs, the kind whose more active members are called clubwomen, are beginning to have a hard time of it.

For more than three-quarters of a century they have been a peculiar feature of life in the United States and a dubious wonder to the rest of the world. No other country is so dotted from border to border with such organizations.

While the United States is probably not going to see them fade away—some clubs here and there are actually gaining, others are managing to hold their own—still, the trend at the moment is downward. And even the most fervent members doubt that it can be reversed soon. "Maybe the next generation will be interested," was about the most sanguine possibility expressed, and it was expressed with wistfulness, when a number of club leaders were interviewed recently.

The clubs under consideration are quite different from the few for women in London. The English ones are similar to the exclusive Colony and Cosmopolitan here in New York, which have no programs, but content themselves with being oases of elegance and quiet where meals and attractive rooms for overnight are available.

Serious Purpose

What might be described as the regular, or ordinary, women's clubs have always had what they considered a more serious purpose. They were organized to spread culture or to bring social uplift to their communities, often a little philanthropy was thrown in.

The organizations haven't changed much since their founding, which may be one reason they are having trouble.

The clubs sometimes have their own clubhouses, but they are more likely to meet in churches, community centers, public libraries, hotels or private homes. But no matter where they are and no matter where the members rank on the social and economic scale, they are tied together in one great sisterhood.

What ties them is their belonging to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., and the fact that they have a program of some sort.

According to the federation, there were 13,574 clubs with 664,254 members in May, 1972, the most recent figures available. But in May, 1962, there were 14,533 clubs with 772,308 members. Thus, in the last 10 years, there has been a loss of 1,009 clubs and 108,052 members.

A good many factors have contributed to the decrease. Mrs. John France, president of the New Century Club in Wilmington, Del., which started out with 40 members in 1889, got up to 700 in the mid-1940's and is now down to 250, cited the increase in sophistication.

"In the old days," she said, "there was a more pressing need for cultural things: Not so many women had been to college and not so many had traveled. But now the younger ones have had these experiences and they don't feel that they have a need for the club."

Then there is the trend away from club work altogether, cited by Mrs. George F. Beneke, president of the Woman's Club of Wheeling, W.Va., which now has around 500 members but used to have more than 1,000.

"The younger women," Mrs. Beneke said, "want to do things on an individual basis or with a few other persons their own age and at a time that can be fitted into their schedules of looking after their families."

That phrase, "the younger women," came up again and again in any conversation with leaders of the clubs:

● "The younger women would rather take a paying job."

● "The younger women's husbands are transferred often and in every new place the idea is to join an organization, like a country club, where social contacts for the whole family can be made quickly."

"The younger women will join the junior club, but when the time comes for them to move into the adult one, they don't want to admit they're that old, also by that time they've often had enough club activity to last a lifetime."

Even when the so-called younger women (the category usually goes up to age 40) can be induced to join the senior club, they often don't want to carry on the organization's work.

Some of the clubs that are stressing cultural activities seem to be doing fine. One such organization is the Women's Department Club of Shreveport, La. (the departments refer to art, literature, music, education and garden). The membership, limited to 1,400, is full and, according to the president, Mrs. G. Peyton Kelley, the waiting list is longer than at many times in the past.

Location

While a clubhouse is not terribly important, the location of the meetings is. One reason the membership of the Women's Club in Wheeling, W.Va., is declining is that four years ago it began holding its sessions several blocks from a bus stop and a number of the older members decided the walk was too much for them.

There is one small group of clubs that is flourishing, a group made up of the ones that are somewhere between the colony and the clubs in the federation. They all have limited memberships, handsome clubhouses, programs (although not very serious ones), and members who don't come on buses (if they don't drive their own cars they have chauffeurs to drive them).

These clubs, which include the Garret in Buffalo, the Town and Country in Hartford, the Tuckahoe in Richmond, Va., and the Three Arts in Baltimore, are pretty much for pleasure, although the one in Baltimore has as its purpose the enrichment of the cultural life of the city; it also sees at least one pupil through the Peabody Conservatory of Music.

But in all of them a lot of bridge is played, a lot of luncheons are held.

All of these clubs have waiting lists and the Tuckahoe in Richmond reports that women in their early twenties are joining.

Paris Nightlife: *Eddie Constantine as a Headliner*

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT).—Eddie Constantine, the American actor-singer, has had his ups and downs since he began his career in France many years ago. At the moment, his stock is soaring as the main attraction at La Belle Epoque (36 Rue des Petits-Champs). He is packing them in.

His engagement there will be followed by a Continental and South American tour and will open the next season at the top of the bill at the Olympia. A film, with the scenario by Roger Vadim, will be fitted into this tight schedule.

Constantine looks like the tough plainclothesman of his movies, but that hasn't curtailed his off-screen range. His approach is casual, seemingly unstudied in its nonchalance, ingratiating but very assured. He sings his old songs and some new ones, most of them composed by American Jeff Davis, and even dares an "Old Man River," prefacing it with "Americans hate it, but the French love it." Apparently they do. Throughout the performance, he holds his spectators firmly and when he is finished they hold him for encores.

Supporting Program

Cabaret luminaries crowd the supporting program. Corinne Marchand revives the Mistinguett favorite "En Douceur." Danyel Alexandre impersonates politicians involved in the coming French elections. Christian Méry relates Corsican fables and jests. Ginette Garcin renders some ditties sparkling with Parisian spirit. The Paraguayan Ninus supply folk music and there is a Cancan chorus.

Eddie Constantine, who is the main attraction at La Belle Epoque in Paris.

In addition, that expert trio, Les Ménestrels, recipients of the French Grand Prix de l'Humour this year, enact a burlesque opéra-bouffe and other clever numbers, and Jacques Meyran, the veteran chansonnier, has his caustic say on the state of the world. He tells of President Pompidou, who, en route to an African republic, finds that the name of its ruler has slipped his mind. He wires his office: "Do you know the name of the president of X?" "Yes," is the reply. "Yes, who?" he demands in his second cable. "Yes, Mr. President," is the response.

Constantine, Los Angeles-born, first came to Paris when his wife was dancing in the Marquis de Cuevas ballets. He decided to stay on and try his luck. Edith Piaf tutored him in French and song delivery, and he was her leading man in "La Petite Lillie," a musical which established him and brought recording and television offers and a movie contract.

Film Work

His screen tough guys have been hits in France, Italy, Germany and Japan, but they have yet to be seen in the United States. French directors like his work. Jean-Luc Godard cast him as the stranger lost in a land of incomprehensible language in "Alphaville" and now Vadim is writing the scenario for his next film.

Earlier this season he tried the theater again in a melodrama called *"Holdup"* at the Capucines. "We had some good notices, but the management wouldn't advertise and so no one knew we were there," he explained. "Audiences dwindled and even the actors were shy about showing up. Show business, I have found, is a chart of ups and downs, good breaks, bad breaks. That was a 'down' for me."

* * *

Tony Azzi, the nightclub producer, hoping to court the French yearning for the Wild West, has opened the Esmeralda Saloon at 35 Boulevard de Clichy. The result is a Western-Pigalle.

There are singing waiters and old-time barroom décor. There are barber-shop quartets raising their voices in "My Darling Clementine" and other ballads. Popguns make the night loud, and there is a floor show with a pony chorus and some stripteases in which the girls take off everything except their boots. Geography is not very accurate in this search for open spaces. Thus, a hanged Confederate soldier falls into the clutches of an avid necrophiliac hussy in an interlude more Ambrose Bierce than Harold Bell Wright. Americans as well as the French will probably relish this somewhat fantastic replica of the rough liquor bar of pre-Prohibition times.

* * *

The Russians have taken the Eiffel Tower—or at least its first-floor restaurant. There, from now until March 1, Roger Grass is presenting a dinner-spectacle of which both the dinner and the spectacle are Muscovite. The show, a revue of lively folk dance and song, of balalaikas and guitars, of basso solos and ensemble numbers in picturesque costumes, of vocalizing about the samovar and of strolling violinists, is appropriately entitled "Russian Vodka" of which three brands—Laika, Stolitchnaya and Russkaya—are available. Dinner is at 8 and curtain time is 9:30.

* * *

At Michou (80 Rue des Martyrs) dinner is at 9:30 and at 11 there is—on a tiny stage facing the crowded bistro tables—a highly diverting transvestite revue. It is known as "Hommage aux Stars de Papa," though several of the vedettes imitated are of recent vintage—Sylvie Vartan and Mireille Mathieu, for example, while Brigitte Bardot would not relish being classed with the pinups of father's day.

Distance lends pathos even here and the moderns are treated with far less respect than their elders, some of them departed Zezette'e Sylvie Vartan is broad cartoon in its mannerism, matched by a striking resemblance, but the Marlene Dietrich, Garbo, Rita Hayworth, Josephine Baker seem the ladies themselves conjured up before us. Juliette Gréco, the Kessler twins, Liza Minnelli and Dalida are done for sport, but the vision of the late Edith Piaf is characterization, not caricature, and the sudden emergence of that chalk-white, tragic face in the midst of this otherwise mocking show draws a startled gasp from the spectators. The evening—though operating on a single line—is as varied as it is amusing.

Around the European Galleries—

Rome

Lawrence Lee. Raccolta D'Arte Moderna, Macerata (Marche) Piazza, 6 Vittorio Veneto, Rome, until Feb. 4.

A young Malaysian living in Switzerland earnestly explores linear tension in space by inventing his own calligraphy. His deliberate arabesques are also imbued with a freshness which is promising. All canvases hang from the wall without stretchers, which makes for a nice loose effect as do some glued-on strings which work like painted lines in one abstraction.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

London

Bob Gensius, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond St., London W1, to Feb. 16.

Most of the paintings in this first British exhibition of the Dutch painter's work are very recent, although he has a long and very honorable record. His first exhibition was in Haarlem in 1927, the same year he took part in the Paris Exposition de l'Art Vivant, along with his friends Picasso, Pascin, Kisling and Vlaminck. His realism is like the artist himself, colorful, inventive, and happy.

* * *

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1, to March 11.

This is the first comprehensive Rossetti exhibition in London since the posthumous retrospective 90 years ago. It is also the largest and most impressive. Almost 400 items are on view, including the "Girlhood of Mary Virgin," "Venus Verticordia," "How They Met Themselves," "Astarte Syriaca," "The Blessed Damozel," and the even more celebrated portraits of his sister Christina and his wife Elizabeth Siddal. A fine show.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Italy's Answer to Ms Magazine

By William Tuohy

ROME—The cover of the new magazine features the photograph of a rather vacant-looking dark-haired man, shirtless, hairy-chested, with his trousers unzipped to slightly below the navel.

"Who is this?" asks the cover caption. The answer: "Absolutely nobody. It's the equivalent of the semi-nude girls you normally see on the cover of illustrated magazines."

The new magazine is called Effe, the Italian pronunciation of the letter F (for feminism) and it seeks to be the Continental version of the successful American women's liberation magazine Ms.

Effe is being produced by a group of women writers and editors who are trying to raise the capital to publish the magazine on a regular weekly basis, it is hoped, this spring.

The "presentation issue" states the editor's credo:

"Why Effe? It isn't just by chance that all these women's weeklies have a man who works as editor, and male brains which run them with a sure hand, while women—just as the Moslem ones who are not allowed into mosques—are left outside headquarters.

"Now Effe wants to be just the opposite. Conceived, managed and produced by women, this weekly means to inform other women on all that may concern them, directly or indirectly, so that they may reach their own conclusions.

"Effe wants to open their eyes to all the deceptions, the abuses, the wrongs they have since time immemorial been made to suffer in the name of that 'natural law' which it's high time to reexamine."

The presentation issue contains such stories as an investigation into world feminism movements; a displeased wife talking about sex; satirical portraits of wives (according to advertising stereotypes); the problems of being an Italian mother; where to find contraceptives and how to use them; and a chemical analysis of cosmetics by the University of Bologna.

"We are trying to develop the Italian equivalent of Ms," said writer Adele Cambria.

The staff began forming last May and now includes seven full-time writer-editors and 15 associates, whose ages run from 26 to 55. Among the staffers are economist Daniela Colombo, psychologist Donata Francescato, sociologist Leslie Deonelli and Lara Foletti, an actress and an English teacher, in addition to journalists. The women do not belong to any one feminist group, nor do they claim to represent the women's liberation movement in Italy.

"We are not the official organ of any group," Adele Cambria said. "But we are leftist and Marxist-oriented."

The sale price of the magazine is to be 200 lire, or about 35 cents. The women figure that they need a circulation of 30,000 to 35,000 weekly to break even. "At first we didn't want to take advertising," Daniela Colombo said, "but now we have decided that advertising is an economic fact of life for a magazine in Italy."

Among the other problems is setting the right tone for the magazine. "We want language that is simple and easily understood," Daniela Colombo said, "but we don't want to make it so simple that readers think they are being written down to."

The women say they have nothing against male contributors as long as their work is good. As for whether the women are men-haters, as some Italian males charge, Adele Cambria said with a wry grin: "We only hate men who are hateful. We feel that we are breaking new ground in Italy," she added, "but it has not been easy.

"When a woman in this country takes a strong position on substantive issues, she runs the risk of solitude, loneliness, and social ostracism. We hope Effe will change some of this."

© Los Angeles Times.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"Moon Mysteries," three "visionary" one-act plays by William Butler Yeats, as interpreted by Jean Erdman, got a fair review from Mel Gussow. This is "an attempt at 'total theater,' with the ingredients (dance, drama, music, No, mime) varying from piece to piece—in proportion and also in texture," Gussow wrote. "What gives the evening a certain unity is not the style, which is uneven, but the source material, which is grounded in folklore. The plays are threaded with music, most of it written by Teiji Ito, who is also a member of an engaging band of minstrels who add a fluidity to this hybrid entertainment." The second and "most enjoyable" play, according to the critic, is "The Cat and the Moon," a "light, airy fable" about the interdependency of a blind man and a lame man. The other plays on the triple bill are "A Full Moon in March" and "Calvary."

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds		
Ae Lingus 8¼-91	101	102
Am.Brands 8-81	101¾	102¼
Anglo-Am 7½-87	97	98
Amax 9-90	102¼	102¾
Amax 8¾-95	104¼	105¼
ASEA 8½-95	102	103
Ashland 8-87	101	102
Aust-Swiss 8-87	103¾	104¾
Bk Tokyo 7½-90	102	103
B.N.P. 8¼-77	104	105
Barclay 8¼-85	104¼	105¼
Beecham 8½-85	102½	103½
BICC 7½-87	97¼	98¼
Borg Warn 8-79	102¾	103¾
Borregaard 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
CN PTT 8-86	101¾	102¾
Carlsberg 8¾-86	105¾	106¾
Carrier 8-87	101	102
C Lafarge 8¾-85	104¼	105¼
C.F.E. 8-87	98	99
Corn Union	103½	104½
Cont Oil 7-89	99¾	100¾
Conoco 8-86	102	103
Cont Tel 8¼-86	103¼	104¼
Copen City 8-84	103	104½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	97¾	102¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Corning 8½-86	104½	105½
Cut Hann 8-87	101	102
Denmark 9-82	107	108
Denmark 7½-90	98	99
Dow Cor 8½-86	104½	105½
Dupont 7½-78	103¾	104¾
E.O.F. 8½-86	104¾	105¾
E.I.B. 7¼-84	99	100
E.I.B. 8½-86	106½	107½
E.I.B. 7½-90	99¼	100¼
Elec 7¾-78	102½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	103½	104½
Escom 8½-86	101¼	102¼
FinMigBk 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Ford 8-81	104½	105½
Gen Mills 8-86	101	103
Gen Mot 8¼-76	102¾	103¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	108	109
Gran-Ce 8½-89	102¾	103¾
Grotter 8¾-86	103	104
Gte 8¼-86	102½	103½
Guar Roy 8-87	102¾	103¾
Heas 8-76	101¼	102¼
Haas 8¾-86	105	106
Hambros 4-87	101	102
Helsinki 8¾-86	103	104
Hill Samuel 8½-86	103	104
Iceland 8-87	99½	100½
I.C.I. 7½-92	99½	100½
I.N.I 8-87	98	99
Ireland 8¼-89	153½	101½
I.S.E. 8¼-86	103¼	104¼
Int'l Util 8½-82	100½	101½
Kimberley 8 86	105½	106½
Klein Sen 8¼-87	102	103
Lyons 8¼-85	103¾	104¾
Metro Est 8¾-86	102	103
Monsanto 8¾-85	105	106
Mount Isa 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Newfoundld 8½-86	102¾	103¾
Nickel (Le) 9	104½	105½
Norg KomBk 7½	97½	98½
Ontario 8¼-86	104¼	105¼
Osic 8¼-86	102¼	103¼
Owens Corn 9-86	102¾	103¾
Otis Elv 8¾-85	104½	105½
Pekenia 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Pennwalt 8	101	102
Petronor 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
Phil Morris 8-78	103¼	104¼
Phil Morris 8¼-86	108	109
Penney 8½-86	102¾	103¾
QuebecHyd 8½-86	103½	104½
Queensld 8¼-86	102½	103½
Ralston 7½-87	98¾	99¾
Ran 8¾-86	104½	105¼
Richardsn 8¾-85	104¾	105¾
S.A.S. 8-85	103¾	104¾
Scott 8¾-86	104¾	105¾
Shell 8-86	103	104
Shell 7½-87	100¼	101¼
St Africa 8-87	99	100
Sybron 8-87	101	102
Textron 7¾-87	99	100
Trans.ner 8½-85	102¾	103¾
Transocean 8-84	101¾	102¾
Transocean 8-86	101¾	102¾
Transocean 7½-87	99½	100½
T.R W. 8¾-86	104	105
Un on Oil 7-79	98¾	99¾
Union Oil 7½-87	99¼	100¼
Utah 8-87	100¾	101¾
Volvo 8-87	101¼	102¼
Wellcome 8¼-87	101¾	102¾
Will Glyn 8¼-87	102	103
Convertible Bonds		
Addressog 4¼-88	77	78
Am Med 5½-92	94¼	97¼
Amerco 4¼-87	120	121
Am Mot 6-92	111½	113½
Amoco 5½-94	119	120
Amco 3-92	95½	96½
Alusuisse 4¼-87	88	93
Amer Can 4¼-88	87½	88½
Am Tob 5¼-88	121	122
Ashland 5-88	98	99
BroadHale 7¼-87	105	106
Chevron 5-88	136¼	137¼
Chesebr 4¼-84	157	158
Chrysler 4¼-88	80	81
Chrysler 4½-88	89½	89¾
Cont Tel 5¼-88	107	110
Cummins Int 4¼-84	107	118
Dart Ind 4¾-87	105½	106½
Equity F 5½	84	85
E.stKodak 4¼-88	148½	149½
Fedders 5-92	89	90
Fed Dept 4½-85	126	127
Firestone 5-88	102½	103½
Ford 4-83	109¼	110¼
Ford 4-88	119	120
Genetec 4¼-85	117	118
GenElec 4¼-87	102	104
Gen.Foods 4½-8	95	96
GenShoe 4	105	106
Gulette 4¼-92	101	102
Halliburt 4¼-87	127	128
Honeywell 5-83	130	132
Honeywell 6-86	118½	119½
I.S.E. 5-88	107	108
I.S.E. 4¼-89	110¼	111¼
J Logan 4¾-83	102	103
Lesaco 5-88	66	67
Lesaco 5-89	61½	62½
LTV 5-88	53	54
MarMidland 5-88	99	1[illegible]
Mass Mut 5¼-87	103½	104½
Mich'n 6-85	155¼	156¼
Miles 4¼-92	109½	110½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	111½	112½
Motorola 4½-83	156½	157½
Murphy Oil 4½	115	116
Nabisco 5¼-89	112	113
Owens Ill 4½-87	101¼	102½
PanAm 5¼	75	76
Penney JC 4½-87	113	114
Phil Lamp 4¼-83	114¼	115½
R.C.A. 5-88	96	97
Revlon 4¾-83	113½	114½
Rev'n 4¾-87	103½	104½
Reynolds M 5-88	81	82
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	108½	109½
Texaco 4½-88	105	106
20th Cent 5-87	67	68
UnCarb 4¼-92	102¼	103½
WardFd 5¾-88	68¼	69
WernLam 4½-87	120¼	122½

Bondtr...e—Index (Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)			Med	Long
Yesterday	100.93	97.27	132.	
Previous	100.97	97.28	132.	

European Gold Markets

Jan. 30, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	66.20	66.075	+0.770
Zurich	66.00	66.20	+ 0.90
Paris (12.5 kilo)	67.57	67.57	+ 0.83

U.S. dollars per ounce

Eurodollars

Jan. 30, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Chang Bid
7 Day Fix	8 3/8	8 5/8	Unch
One Month	8 5/16	8 11/16	+3/1
3 Months	8 11/16	8 13/16	+1/1
6 Months	8 7/8	7	+1/1
One Year	7	7 1/8	+1/1

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1973

Central Banks Support Dollar as It Weakens

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The dollar came under such strong downward pressure today that some central banks were obliged to support it for the first time since July, foreign exchange dealers said.

Transactions were at times chaotic, leading to different opinions as to which central banks actually supported the rate. Some dealers said the central banks of the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Denmark bought relatively small amounts of dollars, while some others cited the central banks of just the Netherlands and Denmark.

In West Germany, which is considered a key country in maintaining the present Smithsonian currency structure, the dollar declined to very near the Bundesbank's 3.15-DM intervention point, but then rallied somewhat to close near 3.1550 DM. A Swiss dealer said the Bundesbank gave assurances that it would buy all dollars offered to it and the statement was enough to push the dollar rate higher.

When the dollar's current bout of weakness started a few days ago it was attributed in some quarters to disappointment that signs of a complete cease-fire in Vietnam were slow to materialize.

Today, a West German Finance Ministry official attributed it to the recent Italian measure to create a two-tier market for the lira, coupled with Switzerland's reaction to this move which had the effect of floating its franc.

As pressure against the dollar intensified today, speculators switched into gold bullion—the traditional refuge in times of currency worries.

U.S., U.K. Hit Iran Oil Aim

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The United States and Britain have expressed concern to the Shah of Iran over his announcement that Iran will take over full control of Western oil company operations here by 1979.

This is a new blow to companies that have already suffered nationalization of concessions in Libya and Iraq, and have been forced to give Persian Gulf producers the right to acquire majority control of existing private operations by 1983.

The Shah's announcement last week of his refusal to extend the present operating contract for 15 years beyond the 1979 expiration date carried the threat of an immediate takeover.

Iran wants the companies to agree to invest almost $2 billion in the next six years to raise output to 8 million barrels daily from the present 5 million barrels.

Aid Offers Suspected

Oil industry sources believe that Iran has received assurances from West German and Japanese government-backed oil companies that the expansion financing will be provided by them if Iran commits itself to sell the increased oil output to them, without going through the private Western companies.

Iran is second only to Saudi Arabia as an oil exporter, and is a primary source of oil for Western Europe and Japan. The so-called Western oil company consortium that is the major producer includes British Petroleum Co., Royal Dutch Shell, Cie Française des Pétroles, and 11 U.S. companies.

According to the companies, the 15-year extension of the contract beyond 1979 is an option in the present agreement that cannot be unilaterally revoked by Iran. But in the present world oil situation, with producers holding the advantage, such legal arguments are given little political weight.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Jan. 30, 1973	Today	Previous
Ster. (B per £).	2.37575	2.36725
Belg. fr. (A)	43.81-.86	44.12-.14
Belg. fr. (B)	43.77-.87	44.01-.03
Deutsche mark	3.1550	3.1700
Danish krone	6.8277-87	6.8573-83
Escudo	26.65-.70	26.65-.75
Fr. fr. (A)	5.005-.020	5.0425-75
Fr. fr. (B)	5.0115-.0200	5.0425-75
Guilder	3.1838-65	3.1940-65
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	608-612	608-612
Lira (B)	580.505-.615	583.10-.50
Peseta	62.41-.42	62.46-.47
Schilling	22.85-.95	22.92-.94
Sw. krona	4.7120-60	4.7355-60
Swiss franc	3.61-.62	3.638-.643
Yen	301.25	302.65

A: Free. B: Commercial.

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January, 1973.

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We need more capital amounting to some millions of dollars. We invite you to invest some of your savings with us. Your investment can be a minimum of five hundred dollars and a maximum of several hundred thousands. It does not have to be in dollars as local currencies are accepted.
We specialise in mergers with pharmaceutical and agricultural feed stuff companies all over the world. Through this system, we help the local national company, the native people and we all make money. Our production is ethicals and antibiotics for human and veterinary use. Our top speciality is antibiotic feed grade for the production of meat in 50 days. We need more capital and we invite you to contact us if you are interested in purchasing bonds. Our bonds have the following advantages:
1. A guaranteed 15% income for the first year and 18% for the second year. After two years you can convert them in shares.
2. The income is paid monthly in any desired currency and can be sent anywhere in the world.
3. The ASL-BOND may be cashed in at any time and you will receive back the full amount of your original investment.
4. The income you receive from your ASL-BOND will be tax free. Local governments are granting the taxes for our Company investments, as these are hard currency.
5. The cost of living index rose 6.8 minimum during the last twelve months all over the world (The Financial Times Survey, December, 1972.)
6. Taking this Survey into consideration our ASL-BONDS are not offering mistrusting high income, as you have to consider 7% less inflation rate. The worldwide factories in our group are increasing prices according to the local cost of living index. It is legally permitted.
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President of ASL (INTERNATIONAL) S.A."

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Big Nigerian Oil Field Discovered

Phillips Petroleum has discovered a "significant" oil field in a new area of Nigeria's Niger River delta with a well that tested a combined total of about 15,000 barrels of oil daily from three zones. The oil is 39 degrees gravity and has a very low sulphur content, Phillips says. Phillips has a one-third interest in the field, with Nigerian Agip, the operator, and Nigerian National Oil Co., each owning one-third.

U.K. Firm Unveils Plane Design

Hawker Siddeley Group has announced initial details of a proposed quiet 70-100 passenger jetliner. The engine design will put the plane well within projected noise restrictions, the company says. Of the envisaged market total of 1,500 planes by 1982, the company forecasts that its HS 146 will account for 430 sales. First flight of the proposed plane is envisaged for 1975, with deliveries beginning in 1976. The plane, to be powered by four Avco Lycoming fan jets, should revolutionize shorter-range air travel by bringing intercontinental airliner standards to communities previously inaccessible to jets, the company claims. It says the new aircraft will be able to operate from short, semi-prepared airstrips with minimum ground facilities. Its operating cost per flight should be 15-20 percent lower than existing short-haul jets, and seat-mile cost should be as much as 15 percent less than twin turboprop aircraft, the company says.

ICL Sees Profit Improvement

International Computers (Holdings) Ltd. says its first-quarter results have confirmed its previous forecast that profit for the current year will improve. The first quarter ended Dec. 31. The assessment was given at the company's annual general meeting by its chairman, T.C. Hudson, who says that talks on government financial assistance beyond 1973 are continuing and progressing satisfactorily. As previously reported, the government has provided ICL with financial aid totaling £14.2 million for the period up to September 1973. Mr. Hudson says ICL continues to remain in close touch with Europe's principal computer manufacturers but he has given no indication of plans for a tie-up.

ELF-Erap Profit Falls 21 Percent

ELF-Erap's group gross profit fell 21 percent to about 1.5 billion francs (some $292 million) in 1972 from 1.9 billion francs in 1971, the French state-owned company reports. Total crude oil output last year rose to 16 million tons from 13.1 million tons the previous year and could reach 25 million tons by 1975, the company says. Results for the current year are expected to re-attain the level of 1971, ELF adds, noting that this is indispensable to the financing of group development.

U.S. Building Boom Tapering Off

The construction boom of 1972—the industry's best year by a margin of more than $100 billion—showed signs of tapering off in December, according to the F. W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill. Contracts for new construction were up 3 percent to $6.46 billion in December, the smallest gain recorded in any month last year. For the year, a total of $91.2 billion of a newly started construction work was recorded, up 14 percent from 1971 and 34 percent greater than 1970.

Citroën's Output, Exports Increase

The French car maker Citroën produced a total of 738,551 vehicles last year, up 11 percent from 663,625 vehicles in 1971, and exported 349,713 units, an increase of 20 percent. Car output rose to 648,956 units, up from 578,328 autos in 1971. Exports to Common Market countries rose 14.3 percent, while sales to other European countries increased 17.5 percent. Exports to non-European countries rose 8 percent.

In Economic Message to Congress

Trade, Money Reform Nixon's Top Goal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ).—President Nixon has set a high priority on the negotiation of new international monetary and trade rules, declaring in his annual economic report to Congress that "nowhere is the need to make 1973 a year of economic reform more apparent than in our international relations."

After noting that the United States had put forward monetary reform proposals last year, Mr. Nixon said: "This year we expect to enter negotiations on the subject of trade."

Mr. Nixon's report will be received by Congress tomorrow. Details of the message were released by the White House tonight.

President Nixon predicted a very good year, perhaps a great one, for the U.S. economy and called on Congress and the country to prepare for the end of wage and price controls.

Mr. Nixon said this means supporting his foremost economic policy, the restraint of federal spending, so that big deficits do not turn "a healthy expansion into a feverish boom followed by a recession."

In the second of the major presidential messages to the new Congress, Mr. Nixon hammered on the cost-cutting theme as insistently as he did in yesterday's budget message.

Control of Budget

"We must develop more reliable and responsible attitudes and methods for dealing with the federal budget," he told Congress, "so that it is not perpetually on the margin of an inflationary explosion.

"We must prepare for the end of wage and price controls, and be willing to show the same courage in taking them off as was shown in imposing them."

At stake, Mr. Nixon said, "is whether we can make 1973 the prelude to a sustained period of growth and stability in a free economy."

The need to moderate a potentially runaway boom was stressed by both Mr. Nixon and, in an accompanying 300-page report, by his three-member Council of Economic Advisers. A rise of about 9 percent in gross national product would be appropriate instead of the 11 percent rate of 1972, the council said.

4.5% Jobless Rate

Such an increase, the council said, would reduce the unemployment rate to about 4.5 percent by the end of 1973. The generally accepted goal for full employment is to reduce joblessness to 4 percent; the present rate is 5.2 percent.

The advisers said they were not implying that 4.5 percent was necessarily the floor to the unemployment rate, but went on: "It does imply a belief that a more rapid expansion of the economy within 1973 would endanger the further reduction of the inflation rate that is desirable, and would do so despite the continuing price and wage-controls program."

Mr. Nixon noted that the 1972 increase in national output, one of the largest in 25 years, was achieved despite a decline in military spending and without rising prices. The cost of living went up slightly more than 3 percent, he said, "a far cry from the runaway inflation rate of 6 percent that confronted us in 1969."

He set these immediate goals: "Output and incomes should expand. Both the unemployment rate and the rate of inflation should be reduced further, and realistic confidence must be created that neither need rise again."

The council's summary of economic developments in 1972 showed gross national output at $1.153 billion, a rise of $102 billion. When deflated to eliminate price increases, the real gain in production was 6.5 percent.

The council predicted a $1.267-billion gross national product in 1973. Deflated for price increases, the real increase would be 6.75 percent. This would be consistent with Mr. Nixon's goal of a 2.5 percent inflation rate by the end of the year, the council said.

The council also said that "some rise in interest rates may occur" in the mortgage market as the economy expands, but there will be no credit crunch for the home-buyer.

Full Prosperity Seen

"The year ahead is the first in a long time in which there is reasonable hope of closing in on full prosperity without serious inflation and without war," the council said.

By the end of the year, it said, the economic slack that has existed since the 1970 recession will be largely taken up.

To prevent a resurgence of inflation, the report said, business and labor, the Federal Reserve Board, which controls the money supply, and Congress, which controls the purse strings, must cooperate.

On budget policy, the council said Congress might improve the executive's ability to control the economy by "temporary, limited changes in the level of particular taxes."

Tax Extension Sought in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ).—Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker urged Congress today to pass a two-year extension of the interest equalization tax on foreign securities purchases.

Mr. Volcker said that failure to extend the tax would damage international monetary reform and U.S. efforts to balance its international accounts.

He said the tax, originally enacted in 1964, "has plainly discouraged borrowers from other industrialized countries that would wish to raise long-term financing in the U.S. market."

He said the tax also discouraged purchases of foreign stocks by Americans. He said the administration does not plan to alter the current 0.75 percent tax rate on purchases by U.S. citizens of securities issued by foreigners.

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U.S. Steel's Net Rises 2 Percent During 1972

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel company, said today profit rose 18 percent in the fourth quarter and 2 percent in the whole of 1972.

Net profit for the quarter was $54.7 million, or $1.01 a share, up from $46.4 million, or 85 cents, in the fourth quarter of 1971.

For the year, profit rose to $157 million, or $2.90 a share, from $154.5 million, or $2.85 a share, in 1971.

Big Steel said sales for the quarter were $1.52 billion, up from $1.08 billion in the same quarter of 1971, while sales for the whole of 1972 totaled $5.4 billion, up from $4.96 billion in 1971.

Shipments for the full year totaled 20.9 million tons, up from 19.3 million tons in 1971, U. S. Steel said.

The steel producer said the gain in earnings reflects many improvements in efficiency throughout the company aided by increases in volume that more than offset the adverse effect of less favorable product mix.

U. S. Steel said it sees a "continued increase" in domestic steel consumption in 1973 with domestic shipments reaching a new high of 96 million tons, up about 4.5 percent from 1972.

Meanwhile two more major steel producers, National Steel and Allegheny Ludlum Industries, continued an industry trend by posting significant gains in 1972 earnings.

National, third-largest U.S. producer behind U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel, reported a 49 percent gain in operating profit, to $67.1 million, or $3.59 a share, from restated earnings of $45.9 million, or $2.46 a share, in 1971. Figures for 1971 were restated to reflect the change to equity accounting. Sales in 1972 rose 9 percent, to $1.66 billion, from $1.52 billion.

Allegheny Ludlum, the largest of the specialty steelmakers, rebounded sharply in 1972 with earnings of $17.7 million, or $2.45 a share, up from $1 million in 1971, which was insufficient to cover preferred dividend requirements.

Earnings in 1972 benefited by $1 million profit from unconsolidated subsidiaries, primarily Titanium Metals Corp., in which Allegheny Ludlum has a 50 percent interest. In 1971, these subsidiaries had losses totaling $5.5 million.

Sales in 1972 rose 18 percent to $571.7 million from $484 million.

Company Reports

American Brands

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	759.86	758.47
Profits (millions)..	29.82	27.97
Per Share	1.09	1.01
Year		
Revenue (millions).	2,998.9	3,827.8
Profits (millions)..	123.3	119.4
Per Share	4.52	4.30

Armstrong Cork

Fourth Quarter*	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	175.3	144.4
Profits (millions)..	9.69	6.57
Per Share	0.47	0.33
*Indicated.		
Year		
Revenue (millions).	684.5	564.0
Profits (millions)..	41.7	35.47
Per Share	1.60	1.38

Brunswick

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	166.4	143.2
Profits (millions).	12.05	10.99
Per Share	0.65	0.59
Year		
Revenue (millions).	633.8	514.0
Profits (millions).	34.89	25.67
Per Share	1.88	1.37

Clark Equipment

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	233.8	210.6
Profits (millions)..	17.35	9.53
Per Share	0.85	0.76
Year		
Revenue (millions).	897.6	742.2
Profits (millions)..	40.31	29.02
Per Share	3.01	2.36

Gulf Oil

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	7,730.0	7,370.0
Profits (millions)..	472.0	561.0
Per Share	2.27	2.70

Merck

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	243.3	219.1
Profits (millions)..	38.31	33.03
Per Share	0.49	0.45
Year		
Revenue (millions).	958.3	847.9
Profits (millions)..	147.58	129.37
Per Share	1.99	1.75

McDonnell Douglas

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	803.5	608.2
Profits (millions).	33.78	27.38
Per Share.....	1.06	0.88
Year		
Revenue (millions).	3,725.7	2,069.1
Profits (millions).	177.58	80.92
Per Share	3.52	2.63

Pan American

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	309.8	284.7
Loss (millions)	14.39	30.69
Per Share Loss	0.36	0.76
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,305.2	1,180.7
Loss (millions)	28.89	45.97
Per Share Loss	0.72	1.19

St. Paul Cos.

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	175.9	150.6
Profits (millions)..	17.17	14.02
Per Share	1.60	1.34
Year		
Revenue (millions).	694.1	593.8
Profits (millions)..	62.33	50.84
Per Share	5.94	4.85

Southern Pacific

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	375.5	347.5
Profits (millions)..	32.35	31.41
Per Share	1.21	1.18
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,449.4	1,332.7
Profits (millions)..	108.21	100.54
Per Share	4.06	3.77

The New York Times

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	330.5	290.3
Profits (millions)..	12.36	9.45
Per Share	1.06	0.80

Union Oil (Calif.)

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Profits (millions)..	32.8	30.5
Per Share (Diluted)	0.80	0.74
Year		
Revenue (millions).	2,460.0	2,340.0
Profits (millions)..	121.9	114.7
Per Share (Diluted)	2.98	2.80

Union Carbide

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	877.0	769.0
Profits (millions) .	52.0	41.0
Per Share	0.94	0.67
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,264.0	3,038.0
Profits (millions) .	205.0	153.0
Per Share	3.38	2.58

Output Rises in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ).—Japan's seasonally-adjusted mining and manufacturing production index for December rose 2.6 percent from November and 14.7 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

Prices Drop In Dull Trade On Wall St.

Report on U.S. Index Fails to Spark Buying

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The stock market was buffeted by more selling today and prices slipped lower in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average attempted to climb back above the 1,000 level in early trading, but fell back after touching 999.85 at 11 a.m. The Dow closed at 992.93, down 3.53, which was its low point for the session.

Volume rose to 15.37 million shares from yesterday's 14.68 million.

Wall Street appeared to ignore good news from Washington—that the government's index of economic indicators had risen strongly in December, making the fourth quarter one of the strongest quarters in 13 years.

Rather, the Street's attention seemed to focus on the continued pounding absorbed by the dollar in foreign markets as further evidence of a lack of confidence in the ability of the Nixon administration to keep inflation under control.

As is customary in times of monetary uncertainty, the price of gold moved up on the London bullion market and gold-mining stocks were strong here.

American South African rose 1 to 51 1/2, while Campbell Red Lake also was up at 42. Dome Mines gained 3 5/8 and closed at 82 1/4 and Homestake Mining finished up 1 1/4 at 38 3/4.

The session's most active issue was American Airlines, up 3/8 at 19 1/2, on total volume of 235,700 shares.

Automatic Data Processing rebounded from heavy selling in previous sessions and scored a gain of 8 1/8, or 11.7 percent, closing at 77 5/8. It was the biggest percentage gainer on the exchange.

Prices declined in moderate turnover on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.04 to 25.82, while declines topped advances, 509 against 32.8. Volume was 3.57 million shares, compared with 3.40 million yesterday.

Leading U.S. Index Rises

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ).—The index of leading economic indicators, which the government uses to forecast fluctuations in the economy, rose 2.2 percent in December, the Commerce Department said today.

The November advance, originally reported as 1.9 percent, was revised to 2.3 percent.

Six of the eight indicators available for December showed improvement, with four showing particularly strong rises. They included building permits for new housing, industrial materials prices, stock market prices and the ratio of prices to unit labor costs.

Only manufacturers' orders for durable goods and contracts and orders for plant and equipment moved unfavorably last month, the report showed.

In the fourth quarter, the index climbed 4.5 percent, the strongest gain in almost 13 years, except for the strike-influenced first quarter of 1971.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88	44½	Abbt 1.10	342	27	73⅞	73	73	
52¼	41½	ACF Ind 2.40	16	13	45½	44¾	45	— ¾
18½	13½	AcmeClev .80	23	14	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ 1⅛
47½	31	AcmMk 1.50r	67	33	24⅝	24	24	— ¾
14¾	12⅝	AdmE 1.15a	30		13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— Vo1
13⅝	7½	Ad Mills .20	7	155	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
49½	26⅝	Addresso .60	81	12	38	37½	37½	+ ⅛
27	12⅝	Admiral	79	8	15¼	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
79⅝	54⅝	AetnaLife 1.68	218	11	66⅝	65¼	65½	— ¼
63⅛	47½	AetnaLT pf 2	1		58	58	58	6
17	7⅝	Aguirre Co	14	40	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
31⅛	24⅝	AhmansHF	87	9	26¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	6½	Aileen Inc	107	19	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛
78⅛	53½	Air Prod .30b	22	30	75⅞	75	75⅛	+ ½
23¾	16⅝	Airco .80	219	9	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
5¾	3	AJ Industries	41	7	3		2	
35½	25	Alcoa 1e	27	15	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
10	15	Ala Gas 1.10	4	9	16	16	16	— ¼
109	102	AlaP pf6.20	z200		107	107	107	+ ¼
64⅛	19½	Alaska Inters	188	19	37⅞	36¾	36⅝	—1⅜
29¼	20⅛	AlbertoC .32	27	19	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	11⅝	Albrtsn .36a	13	12	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	17⅞	AlcanAlu .80	x75	13	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
78⅝	8	AlcoStand .24	35	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
49½	21¼	AlconLab .14	15	59	24⅝	23¾	23⅝	+1
22⅝	7⅝	Alexndrs .10e	41	22	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
16	11⅛	AllALfe .24e	25	24	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
14⅞	9⅝	AllegCp .28a	44	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ¼
31⅞	18⅝	AllegLuim 1	27	11	28	27	27¼	— ⅜
44½	28	AllegLud pf 3	4		41⅛	41½	41½	
24⅞	19⅝	AllegPw 1.40	53	9	22⅝	22½	22½	— ½
30½	12	AllenGp 1.04t	35	11	16¼	15¾	15⅝	— ¼
36⅝	26⅛	Allied Ch 1.20	113	12	30⅝	30	30	
45⅝	32½	Alld Mnl .45b	4	30	43⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
25¼	16⅝	Allied Pd .68	8	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
39⅝	27½	AlliedStr 1.40	209	11	34	33⅝	33½	
62	54	AlliedStr pf 4	270		62	62	62	
8⅝	4⅛	Allied Super	28	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅝	10⅛	AllisChal .20e	113	17	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ¼
22⅝	17⅞	AllrgtAut .68	6	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
19¼	14½	AlphaPl .16e	17	8	16½	16⅛	15½	+ ⅛
60	38⅝	Alcoa 1.80	59	11	54½	53⅞	54¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	AmalSug 1.60	3	8	30¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16¾	12¼	AMBAC .50	50	12	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
30¾	21¼	Amer Es 1.20	8	8	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
54⅝	39⅝	AmHess .30r	1189	16	41⅞	41	41⅝	+ ⅛
119⅝	98⅝	AmHt pf3.50	158		92¼	91½	91½	— ½
49¼	29	A AirFlt .42	88	20	31	30⅛	30⅛	+1⅜
49⅞	19	Am Airlin	2357	130	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ⅜
16⅛	8⅝	A Baker .20	4		9⅝	9¼	9⅞	+ ¼
45½	39⅝	ABrnds 2.29	63	9	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	
81½	51¼	AmBdcst 1.20	65	17	60⅛	65¼	65¼	— ¼
51¼	43¼	AmBldgM .72	24	32	46	45⅝	45⅞	
34⅝	27	Am Can 2.20	60	11	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼
38¼	24½	A Can pf1.75	10		25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
9⅛	5⅝	AmCem .20f	60	12	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	23¼	A Centm 2.22	36	10	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
30½	19½	Am Chain 1	5	12	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
37½	21	ACrySug 1.40	1	94	10	23⅝	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
98¼	50	ACrYS pf4.50	220		98	98	98	
40¼	28¼	A Cyan 1.25	324	18	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅝	Am DisIIII 1	3	12	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
43⅝	37⅝	AmDtSt 2.73	260		53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅛	ADuPW .16e	4		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	12½	ADuPW pf.84e	19		13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
52⅝	25⅝	AmElPw 1.80	252	10	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	
9⅛	2⅝	Am Exp Ind	21		2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
35⅞	7⅝	Am Exp pf	z310		9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
24	16	Am Fin 1.10	66	10	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
2⅞	1⅝	A GnBO 2.05e	49		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅞	20⅛	AGenCv .73a	10		20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	14	A Gentes .35	378	8	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
34⅞	28	A Gnin pf1.80	319		29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+ ½
17⅞	11¼	AmHoist .40b	78	11	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
126⅝	66	A Home 1.77	105	30	124½	123⅝	124½	+ ⅜
188	129	A Home pf 2	2		185	185	185	—1
55⅝	37⅝	Am Hosp .27	246	50	50⅝	48⅝	49	—1⅝
7⅛	9	AmInves .50	5	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ½
47⅞	25	A Medical .12	59	19	26⅞	30½	26½	+ ¼
26⅝	8⅛	A Medicorp	60		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
35⅞	27	A MltCk 1.40	73	13	30⅝	30	30¼	+ ¼
97	84	AMCix pf5.25	1	93	93	93	93	+ ⅜
7⅝	6⅝	Am Motors	248	13	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
47	34⅛	ANatGas 2.29	200	10	42¼	41⅝	42	+ ⅜
27	16½	Am Seal .72	5	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
43½	25⅞	AmShip .60	2	13	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
23½	17½	ASmellR 1.20	163	10	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ½
56⅞	34⅝	AmSoAir .70	67		31⅝	31	31⅛	+1
		AmSAfr fn.70	7		46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
16⅝	10⅛	Am Stand .40	185	30	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
65½	56⅛	A Std pf4.75	7		59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	30⅝	Am Sterll .52	50	23	32⅝	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
9⅛	5½	AT&T wt	607		8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
85	41⅛	Am T&T 2.08	1069	12	53⅝	53	53	— ⅛
62⅞	57	Am T&T pf 4	181		61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
14½	11¼	AWatWk .60	17	7	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
62	54	AmWatr pf 4	270		62	62	62	
17½	15⅝	AW pref 1.25	z230		61½	61⅛	61½	
22⅝	19	AW 4.Ref 1.43	z080		21	21	21	— ⅛
16⅞	14⅝	Ameron .65	94	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	9½	AmesDS .12e	42	9	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
22	16⅝	Ametek .60a	19	14	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
67¼	35	AMF Inc 1.08	310	12	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+1
39⅝	25	Amfaclnc .64	373	12	38⅛	36⅛	36⅝	—2
132	68⅛	AMP Inc .69	x16	43	148½	117	118	—1½
7⅝	6⅛	AmpPsh .36	4	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅛	5	Amplifon Corp	96		6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	11¼	Amrep Corp	21	4	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
36¼	25⅞	Amstar 1.70	18	9	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
70	8⅞	Amstar pf.68	1		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	35⅛	Amsted 2.40	13	8	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
7⅞	½	Amtel .20	34	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Anacon .12e	93	13	20⅝	23⅛	20⅝	— ⅜
28½	26⅛	Anch Hock 1	20	9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
14½	7⅝	Ancorp .88b	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
59	43⅝	AndCla 1.28b	34	9	48½	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
0⅞	16	Angelica .10	155	22	17	16½	16½	+1
21⅝	12¼	Apache .32b		16	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	18¼	ApicoOil .891		39	21	26¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Apeco Cp .16		84	15	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
31⅞	18	APL Corp		24	10	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
25	16½	APL pf Cl.06		2		18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	
15	6⅝	Apolled Mag		57	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
167	123½	ARA Svc 1.22		38	33	151¼	151	151	
23	16½	ArcataN .14		40	12	11	0⅝	8⅝	— ¼
36	28¼	ArcataN pf 2		10		28⅛	28	28	— ¼
25½	21½	ArchDan .50		12	12	22⅝	22½	5⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	27	Arctic Enmr		66	5	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
29¼	17⅝	ArtzPSv 1.16		95	9	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	
33½	16	ArkBest .40		23	10	22	21	21	— ½
7⅞	2⅝	Arfans D Str		3		3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
24⅝	10	Arlen RltyDv		279	14	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	18⅞	Armco 5.11		94	10	23⅝	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
31⅝	28⅝	Armc pf 2.10		14		30⅝	30	30	
69⅝	59½	Armr pf4.75		220		63	63	63	— ½
44⅞	27½	Armst Ck .88		06	17	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
62	52	ArmCk pf 3.75		z60		53	53	53	+ ⅛
45	33⅝	Arm Ru 1.60		5	8	37¼	37¼	37¼	
22⅞	18⅛	Aro Cp .90b		6	10	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅜
30	21⅞	Arvin Ind .52		7	18	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
35	23½	Ashld Oil 1.20		209	11	32	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	6⅝	Assd Brew		2		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	42⅝	AsdDGd 1.30		41	15	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅝
35⅞	28⅝	AssdSp 1.20b		4	12	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
15⅝	6½	Assd Transp		27		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11	Athlone .40b		5	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
24	21⅛	AtlcMtl 2.28e		169	9	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅜
24	20¼	AtlCyEl 1.47		48	10	22⅞	23⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
96	85	ALICE pf5.87		1	93	93	92	—1⅝
79⅝	47⅛	Atl Richfld		578	23	78⅞	77⅝	78⅝	+1⅞
57⅞	52	AtlRch pf3.75		z10		54⅛	54⅛	54½	
63⅝	01	Atl Rich pf 3		7		132	131	132	+2½
57⅞	42½	AtlRch pf2.60		73		56½	56	56½	+ ⅜
3⅝	2	Atlas Corp		66	87	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13	6⅛	ATO Inc .15		41	11	9⅝	9½	9½	
99⅞	60	Autom Data		1481	58	78	69⅝	77⅞	+8⅛
9½	6⅛	Automin Ind		39	15	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20⅞	12⅞	Avco Corp		7	59	13⅞	13⅝	12½	+ ½
6	3⅛	Avco Cp wt				3½	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
82⅞	42⅝	Avco pf3.20		49		43⅝	42¼	42¼	—1½
44	34	Avery Pd .24		46	61	41⅞	41	41	—1
52⅝	35½	Avis Inc .30e		1292	26	41⅞	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	Avnetinc .30		211	8	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
83⅝	64	Avon Pd 1.35		387	59	131	127⅞	128⅝	— ⅜
30	16⅛	AztecOil 1.12t		23	6	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛

B

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8½	23⅛	BabckWx .55	80	12	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	BacheCo .10e	24	6	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
39⅝	23⅝	Baker Ind .16	59	36	25	34⅝	35	
78⅝	39⅝	BakrOIIT .70	x36	30	67	65¾	66⅝	+1¾
33⅝	29½	BalrGE 1.96	211	34	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
30	22	BanCal 1.34	18	11	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ½
72⅝	51⅞	Bandag Inc	25	37	63¼	62	62	—1⅝
19⅛	9⅝	Bangor Punt	28	15	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
23⅝	14⅝	Bang pf1.25	1		23½	20½	20½	
44	37⅛	Bank of NY 2	29	9	41¼	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
38¾	21	Bnk ofVa .50	10	16	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
69⅝	52⅛	BankTr 3	122	10	63	61⅞	62⅝	— ½
53⅝	33⅛	BarBoll 1.64t	24		40¼	40	40	— ½
42	31½	BardCR .13e	234	49	36½	33½	35⅝	— ⅛
36½	29	BarnMI 2.51a	34	11	29⅝	29	29	
9⅝	7⅛	Basic Inc .40	2		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
34⅞	29⅛	Basic pf2.50	z402		30	30	30	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	BatesMfg .20e	2	16	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	14⅝	Bates Ml pf 1	2		18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
46¼	29	Bathind .20	134	10	30	29½	29⅝	
65⅝	27⅛	BauschLb .42	387	14	25⅝	23⅝	24	— ⅜
61⅝	35⅝	BextLab .15	231	78	56⅝	55	55⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	11⅝	Bayk Cig .50	2	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
52⅝	37⅝	Bearings .52	5	10	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	
30⅛	27	BeatFds .62	124	21	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
36⅝	34⅝	Beckman .50	x22	25	37⅝	37	37⅛	
60⅝	39⅝	BectDick .35	103	32	41⅝	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
25⅞	18	BeechAir .66	11	12	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
21½	12⅝	BelcoPet .25r	20	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
30⅞	22⅝	Belden 1.20	7	11	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
23⅞	12⅝	BelHem .30b	24	14	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
73⅝	40	Bel How .40e	276	14	40⅝	38⅝	40⅝	+ ⅜
28	15⅛	Bemis Co .85	15	10	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
60⅝	44⅝	Bendix 1.40	114	12	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
79½	62	Bendix pf 3	0		66	65⅝	66	+ ¼
55⅝	38⅝	BeneficCp 1.10	z92	17	43⅝	42½	42½	— ⅛
63½	57	Benefi pf4.50	z190		60⅛	60	60⅛	
117½	92	Benefi pf4.20	11		95	94½	95	+1
35⅝	32	Benfi 5pf2.50	z40		33	33	33	
9⅝	3½	Bengual	63	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		Bengual fn	7		3½	3½	3½	
26⅝	14⅝	Berkey Pho	116	14	18½	17	17⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	25¼	Beth Stl 1.20	334	9	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
54½	40	BlgThrs .52b	151	21	50⅝	50	50	— ½
119½	77	BlackDkr 1b	60	50	112⅝	111½	111½	—2
22⅝	9⅛	BlairJohn .48	153	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅝	Bliss Laug 1	7	8	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
49½	10⅝	Block HR .24	46	19	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
52⅝	25⅝	Blue Bell .65	15	13	34	33⅛	33⅝	+ ½
17⅝	8	Bobbie Brks	59	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
26⅞	19	Boeing Co .40	187	21	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	9	Boize Casc	3.5		10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Bon0 Ind	4		6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
33½	23½	BkMonIn 1.38	3	10	26⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	24⅝	Borden 1.20	257	13	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	29⅛	BargWar 1.35	675	11	32⅝	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
70½	47⅞	Bormans	15		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
40⅛	33⅛	BosEdis 2.44	33	10	36	35⅛	35⅝	+ ¼
118	110½	Bos Ed pf8.88	z100		115½	115	115	—1
23⅝	13⅝	Bourns Inc	6	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
20¼	13½	BranAir .50l	258	17	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	35	Briggs5 1.20a	83	19	61⅞	60½	61⅝	+1½
73¼	55⅞	BrlsMy 1.20	366	26	70¼	69¼	69⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	40¼	BrlsMy pf 3	6		44¼	44	44	— ¼
16	12⅞	BrllPet .42a	24	33	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
45⅝	31⅝	BdwyHal .70	72	24	41⅝	41	41½	— ⅛
77	53⅝	BdwyHal pf 3	3		70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅞
31⅝	23⅛	BrkwyG's .72	24	8	24	23¼	24	+ ⅜
26⅝	23⅝	BrkwyLZ .72	16	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅞	Brown Co	57	11	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
40⅝	30½	BrwnGp 1.50	123	10	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	11½	BwnShrp .20	18		13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	24⅛	BrwnFarr .68	51	27	27½	38⅝	30⅛	— ¼
55⅝	26	Brunswck .24	293	14	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+1⅛
35	25	BrushW .40e	38	10	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅜
30	22⅛	Bucy Er 1.20	153	12	27½	24⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	13⅝	Budd Co .10e	57	5	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
67½	53	BuddCo p 1.5	z100		66½	60½	60½	
13⅝	7⅝	Budgcl Ind	01	9	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
47⅝	25¼	BuffForgl .20	1	13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	BakwaW .60	20	11	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	BunkrRs .02e	121	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	36⅝	BunkR pf1.50	157		39⅝	33⅛	39	— ⅜
40	30	Burl Ind 1.40	111	16	33½	33⅛	33⅛	—1⅛
5¼	39	BurlNor 1.50	174	10	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	
8⅝	7½	BurlNor pf .55	12		7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
41½	25⅝	Burndy .70	12	18	31	30¼	30⅝	
234⅝	146	Burrshs .6	303	47	229⅝	225½	225	

C

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅝	23⅝	CabCab 2.13e	4	12	28⅝	28	28⅝	— ¼
44⅝	33½	CabotCp .70a	8	11	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
16	6	Cadence Ind	76	7	8½	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
8	4⅝	Caesars Wrld	98	10	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Cal Finanl	28	7	6½	6¼	6⅝	
13⅛	8⅛	Callahn Mng	28	33	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
45¼	21	CamRbl .50a	51	35	42¼	41⅛	42	+1
35⅛	25⅛	CampSp 1.16	30	15	30⅝	30½	30¼	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Cdn Brew	8	21	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅝	Cdn Pac .70e	112	16	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
		Cdn P fn.70e	16		16¼	16¼	16¼	
19⅛	13⅛	CanalN 1.10	2	14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
64½	48	Cap C Bdcst	10	25	57	57	57	+ ½
31⅝	22⅛	CapitHold .23	193	30	27⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ½
75	58	Carbrun 1.60	50	15	69¼	69¼	69¼	
28	19⅝	Carlisle .62	25	12	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
8⅝	72	CaroC&Oh 5	z70		76½	76	76½	+ ½
22	11	Caro Frgt .36	12	9	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
32⅛	24	CaroPL 1.52	158	9	29	27½	27½	— ⅜
27	18	Caro Tec .50	60	0	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
31	22⅝	CarrierCp .43	134	19	28⅝	25⅛	26⅛	— ½
39⅝	22	Carr pf 2.25	z20		38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	15⅛	CarrGl 1.27e	11		17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
21⅝	17⅞	CartWal .40a	225	72	22⅝	19⅝	20½	—2⅝
20⅝	15⅝	CastleCke .60	100	11	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
70⅝	46⅝	CaterTr 1.40	178	17	64⅛	62⅛	62⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	5½	Cavnah Com	94	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	CCI Corp	49		3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
3½	32	CecoCorp .97	19	9	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
73	33½	CelaneseCp 2e	157	10	34⅛	34	34	— ⅜
30	17⅝	Cencoln .10h	423	13	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ½
30⅝	22½	Centex .03e	19	26	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
36	21⅝	CenHud 1.52	32	7	23⅝	23	23	
22	14	CentIllL 1.60	24	9	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
68	60	CntlIlLt pf4.50	z10		62½	62½

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1972-73 High	1972-73 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36⅝	19⅝	Scot.Pds .38	69	7	20	18½	19⅛	—1⅛
45⅞	26⅛	Scott Fetz .84	34	14	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞	—⅜
19⅞	10⅛	Scott For. .40	48	9	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+⅛
17⅞	12⅞	Scott Pap .50	239	15	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+⅛
33⅛	22⅝	Scovill Mf .75	83	10	23⅝	23	23⅛	—⅛
80½	38⅛	Scovil pf2.50	6		58	57	57	—2
9⅛	6⅛	Scud Duo Vst	4		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
70⅝	42½	SbcL In 2.20	425	7	47	45	45⅞	+⅞
10	9⅝	SbdWAir .55½	70	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Seagrave .08f	10	6	18	12½	13	+⅜
46⅛	24	Sealed Po .72	1010		25⅛	25	25	—½
112½	72⅛	Searl GD 1.30	139	37	112⅝	110⅝	112⅛	+2⅛
123⅛	97⅛	SearsR 1.40a	194	29	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	—⅜
16	6⅛	Seatrain Line	140		6½	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
65⅞	49⅝	SbCo Ind .96	56	38	56⅝	54⅛	56⅞	+1½
35⅛	22½	Servmst .52b	60	13	22⅝	22	22⅛	+½
6	2⅞	Shakespr .24	24	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
31⅛	17⅝	Shapell .10	7	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅜
60	42	Shell Oil 2.40	97	14	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	+⅛
37	28⅝	ShellTr 1.25e	1	15	22	22	22	+⅛
26⅝	16⅝	ShellerGl .56	37	9	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
34⅝	20⅝	ShellGl pf1.40	2		21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+⅞
49½	23½	ShellGl pf1.35	4		25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
57½	44⅝	Sherw Wm .2	28	12	45	44½	44½	—½
12⅝	8	BlegelH .20c	1	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
18⅛	14	SierraPac .86	110	11	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
27⅛	18	SignalCo .60b	141	11	20⅛	19⅝	20	+⅛
55	40	Signal pf2.50	3		43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1½
23⅝	18⅛	Signal pf 1	4		19⅝	19⅛	19½	—⅛
76⅛	52⅝	Signode 1.24	3	21	75⅝	75	75⅛	—⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Simm Prec	19	17	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
41⅝	23	Simmon .80a	98	13	23⅝	23⅝	23½	—⅛
60⅝	39⅝	SimpPat .20	114	52	57	54⅝	54⅝	—2¼
93⅛	66½	SingerCo 2.40	269	15	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
131½	90	Singer pf3.50	3		92⅝	92½	92⅝	+⅛
31⅛	18⅝	SkagsCp .40	31	26	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅜
63⅝	45	Skelly Oil 1	62	20	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝	+1
47⅝	22½	SkltCp .90b	15	17	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+⅜
74	22	Skyline .24	472	12	23⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+⅜
30⅝	16	Smith AO .74	13	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
55	24⅝	Smith Intl .40	27	30	50⅝	50	50	
45½	32⅛	Smith KF .2	162	16	55⅝	54½	55⅛	—⅜
20⅝	14½	SmithsTr .40	4	9	19	19	19	
21⅛	24	Snuggler .70	2	15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
23⅞	13⅛	Soja Bns .50	4	13	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Sonesta	37		4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
57⅛	40½	Sony Corp	627	48	49⅝	47½	47½	—1½
		Sony Cp In	30		45	44⅝	44½	
34	26⅛	SouLine 1.42h	18	7	27⅞	27	27⅞	+⅛
22⅝	15⅝	SOS Cons .54	15	9	21½	21⅛	21½	—⅛
24⅝	20⅛	SCrFEG 1.43	109	11	22⅝	22⅝	22½	—⅜
23⅝	21⅛	SoJerInd 1.52	2	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅜
24⅝	16⅝	Southdwn Inc	28	9	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅜
41⅛	22½	Sodwn pf1.90	4		33⅝	33½	33⅝	
38⅝	33⅝	SoeastBk .73	158	20	36½	36⅛	36½	—⅛
20	15	SoeastPS 1.28	3	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
31⅞	23	SoCalEd 1.56	185	9	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
22⅝	18½	SouthCo 1.34	x549	10	20⅛	19⅞	20	+⅛
40⅝	33⅛	SoInGE 1.96	40	9	38⅛	38	38⅛	½
66⅛	41⅛	SoNGas 1.50	64	13	64⅝	63⅝	63½	+½
45	36⅝	SoNEnT 2.72	16	10	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+⅜
52	38½	SouPac 2.16	129	9	38⅝	38½	38⅝	
57	43⅛	SouRy 1.60a	191	11	44⅝	44	44⅝	+⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Sou Ry pf.50	7		7	7	7	+⅛
33⅝	24⅝	SouUGas 1.30	9	12	31	30½	30½	—⅛
35⅝	26⅛	SouInInd .34b	172	23	30	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
16½	9⅛	SwsAirm .371	156	11	11⅝	10⅛	11	—1⅛
18⅞	10½	SwstFor Ind	23	6	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
14⅝	9½	SwstPSv .78	112	13	13	12⅛	13	+⅝
9⅛	7½	Sparton .20	29	6	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
52	24⅝	Sperry Hut 1	53	7	25⅛	25	25	+⅛
75½	40⅛	Sperry H pf 2	8		48½	48	48	—½
50⅝	29⅝	SperryRd .60	446	19	46⅝	45½	45½	—⅜
17½	8⅝	Sprague El	47		15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
19⅛	13⅛	SpringMl .60	20	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
43⅛	28⅞	SquarDD 1a	48	21	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+⅜
112	80½	Squibb 1.56	74	34	107⅝	107	107⅝	+⅛
32⅝	26½	StaleyMf 1.40	19	11	27	26½	26⅝	
55⅝	44⅛	StBrands 1.73	57	16	53⅛	52½	53⅛	+⅛
58	50⅛	StdBrd pf3.50	z100		54½	53⅛	54½	+1½
56⅝	39½	StBrPaint .22	47	47	50	49⅛	49⅞	+⅛
21⅛	14	StdInt 1.40	3	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
43⅛	38	StOilCal 2.90	407	13	87⅛	86	86½	+½
90⅛	65⅞	StOilInd 2.49	177	14	88½	88⅛	88½	+⅛
101	60	StdOilOh 2.70	60	29	97⅝	95⅝	96⅝	+1⅝
65⅞	60	StO Oh pf3.75	z100		65	65	65	
11⅛	6⅛	StPress .05e	51	20	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅛
12⅞	10⅛	StPrudent .66	32	13	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
49½	32	StdWks .84b	34	17	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—1
21½	13⅞	Stanray .40	32	10	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
22⅛	14⅛	Starrett .80a	2	10	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅜
28	21⅞	StaleMl 2.52e	146	10	26⅝	26	26⅛	+⅛
46⅝	35⅛	Stauf Ch 1.80	267	13	44⅝	44	44⅛	+⅛
16⅞	9⅞	Sterch Br .12	4	8	10	9⅞	10	+1⅛
38½	29⅛	SterDrug .55	166.	28	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	+⅛
25⅝	23	StevensJ 1.50	11	14	30⅛	30½	30⅛	+⅛
40⅛	33⅞	StewWar 1.85	25	12	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
22	16½	StokeVanC 1	12	8	19	18⅛	19	+⅛
15⅛	13⅛	StokeVC pf 1	210		14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
48⅛	26	StoneWeb 2	45	10	47⅝	47	47	—⅛
13⅛	7⅞	StoneCont .20	21	17	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
49⅝	31	StorerBrd 1b	23	21	34⅛	33½	33½	—½
22	12⅞	StrideRite .62	28	9	13	12⅝	12⅞	—⅛
57⅛	37⅞	StudWor 1.20	20	8	48⅛	47½	47½	—⅞
42	29½	SUNW pf1.40	2		32⅝	32½	32½	—⅛
24⅛	14⅛	SuaveSh .10e	42	15	15½	15	15⅛	—⅛
33	21⅛	Sub Prop .78	72	15	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+⅛
16⅞	9⅛	SuCrest	14	13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—⅛
34⅝	21⅛	Sun Chem .40	2	9	24	23⅛	24	
52⅝	38½	Sun Oil .99	71	15.5	41½	51½	51½	+⅜
48⅝	37⅝	Sun Oil pf2.25	131		46⅛	46	46⅛	+⅛
35⅛	90	Sunbeam .85	195	17	28⅝	28	28½	—⅛
36½	26⅝	Sundstrnd .80	31	27	27⅞	27½	27½	—⅛
51⅞	45½	Sunds pt3.50	3		47	46½	47	+⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Sunshine Mng	43	17	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
33	23⅞	SupValu .74	10	11	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
358	183	Sup Oil 1.40	2k	153	319	313	316	+2⅝
21⅛	10	SupmkIG .20	75	25	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅝	21⅛	SurvyF 2.75h	35		23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
21⅝	16½	SuiraM 1.76e	32	10	18⅛	17⅞	18	
19⅛	11	Swank .48a	2	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
39⅞	30⅛	SwifCo .75	28	17	32⅝	32½	32½	—⅜
39⅞	30⅛	Sybron .44	432	21	34	33	33	—⅜
47½	35	Sybron pf2.40	7		57	55	55	—½
24⅝	13⅛	Sycron Dnm	39	13	14	13½	13½	—⅛

T

1972-73 High	1972-73 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
59⅛	41⅛	Taft Brd .60	50	19	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+⅜
27⅛	14½	Talcott 1.10	6	13	14⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
15⅝	9⅛	Talley In 15r	26	0	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅝	14⅛	Telley pfB 1	17		15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
36⅛	18	Tampa El .84	38	12	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+⅛
47	32	Tandy Corp	255	22	29⅛	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
41	17⅛	TappanCo .40	34	9	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
26⅛	15⅝	Technicon Cp	4	37	17⅝	17	17	—½
45½	32⅝	Tektronix .10e	128	31	52	50⅝	51⅛	+1⅛
13	11⅛	Telecor .24h	30	11	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
28⅝	15⅝	Teledyne .57f	207	10	17⅝	17	17	—⅛
81½	74½	Teledyne pf 6	3		75⅛	75	75⅛	+⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Telex Cp	153	65	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅛	23⅛	Templeton .32	57	15	27⅞	27½	27½	+1⅛
33⅝	23	Tenneco 1.36	279	11	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
8⅞	5⅛	Tennec wt A	75		7⅝	7½	7½	
112⅛	89½	Tennec pf5.50	50		106⅝	106	106⅝	—⅜
53½	30⅝	Tesoro Pet	147	14	39⅝	39	39⅛	+⅛
43⅝	29½	Texaco 1.72	653	12	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+⅛
81⅝	38	TexETrn 1.58	353	17	55⅛	54	55	—1
47	27⅞	TexGsET 1.58	30	11	37⅝	34⅝	37	+⅜
22	12½	TexGlInc .40	274	22	20⅝	20½	20⅝	—⅛
35	26⅛	Texas Ind 1b	9	9	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
150	117⅛	TexasInst .84	128	42	189⅝	186½	186½	+½
39½	27⅛	TexOil Ga .01	121	45	34⅛	31⅝	34⅛	+1⅝
21⅛	18	TexPLd .52e	2	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
26	23½	Tex Util 1	661	15	25⅝	25⅝	25	—⅛
35⅛	17⅛	Textl Ind	33	13	28	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
32⅛	27⅞	Textron .96	123	12	27⅞	27½	27½	
46½	25⅝	Textr pf2.08	11		35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
35⅛	26⅝	Textr pf1.40	5		27⅞	27½	27½	+⅛
22	15⅛	Thiokol .43a	49	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
103	50⅛	ThomBet 1.12	26	38	96⅛	94⅛	95⅝	+1⅝
32⅝	13½	Thomin .40b	28	12	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
49⅛	21⅛	ThompJW 1	12	10	22⅝	22½	22½	—⅛
16⅝	10½	ThrftyDg .37	66	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
35⅝	22⅝	Tl Corp 1.32	25	8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
39⅛	35⅛	TidewatAl .50	87	18	34½	33⅝	34	+⅜
63⅛	44	Time Inc 1.93	48	15	53⅝	52⅝	53	—⅞
27⅝	20⅛	TimesMir .26	164	10	22⅞	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
44½	27⅛	Timken 1.80a	23	11	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	—⅛
27	18⅛	TishRity .40b	49	20	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
14⅛	9	Tobin Pkg	4		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	Todd Ship .80	2		21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
31⅛	26⅛	ToledoE 1.12	45	10	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅜
68⅞	31⅝	Tool RshEn	162	21	37⅞	35½	35½	—1⅝
18⅝	12⅝	Tootsi Rol .40b	3	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
79⅛	42⅝	TransCo .96	12	20	64½	63⅞	64½	—⅛
48⅛	36½	Trans U 1.32	57	14	37½	37⅛	37½	
39⅝	34⅝	Trans W Air	286	12	38	37½	37⅝	+1⅛
34	25½	TrnWAir pf 2	x3		27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
16⅝	10⅛	TransWd Fin	13	8	12⅝	12	12	
22½	15⅝	Transnr .55b	423	12	16⅛	14	16	—⅛
25⅛	16⅝	Transcon .43	27	12	14⅝	14	14	—⅛
47	33½	Travelrs .84	531	10	35⅝	35½	35½	
57½	44½	Travelrs pf 2	5		47	46½	46½	—1
21⅛	11⅝	TravLdg .25e	14	17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
34⅛	27⅞	TriCon 2.27a	73	31	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
37	27	TrSoAM 2.57a .07	12	35½Y	4⅝⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—½
20	14	Triangind .80	15	13	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
29⅛	16	TriangP .15e	7	8	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
25⅛	12	Trinityin .56	120	14	24	23½	23½	—½
60⅝	39½	Tropicana	53	55	54⅛	53½	53½	+½
38	25	TRW Inc 1.04	120	15	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	—⅜
82½	72⅛	TRW pf4.50	14		77½	76⅛	77⅛	+⅛
91⅛	77	TRW pf4.40	68		85⅛	84½	84½	—⅜
16⅝	11⅝	TucsnGE .70	84	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
17	8⅝	Turent Cent	237	13	10½	10	10	—⅛
32⅞	21	Tyler Corp	43	8	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	—⅛

U

1972-73 High	1972-73 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54½	23⅝	UAL Inc	641	20	24⅝	22⅞	23	—1⅝
28	19½	UARCO 1.10	5	11	19⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
23⅞	17⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	17	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33	17⅝	UMC Ind .78	63	7	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Unarco .40	7	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
49⅛	36⅝	UnilNV 1.69a	103	9	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	—1
		UnNV Inl.69e	7		47	47	47	
49	35⅛	U Carp 1.08	52	17	47	46	46	—⅜
52	41⅞	Un Carbide 2	237	13	47⅛	46⅝	46½	—⅝
43⅝	35	UnCamr 1.26	15	10	37⅝	37⅛	27½	+⅛
25½	9⅝	Union Corp	60	21	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅞	16⅝	Un Elec 1.28	47	12	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
107	102	Un El 7pf 8	1		104	104	104	+1
		Un El pf7.44	108		109⅝	109⅛	109⅛	
67	58½	Un El pf4.50	z100		61½	61	61½	+1½
28½	24⅛	Un Fidelity	74	12	20⅝	19⅛	19⅝	—⅜
41½	27⅞	UnOilCal 1.60	225	11	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+⅜
55⅝	40	UOCal pf2.50	169		51⅝	51	51½	+⅛
79⅛	47⅛	Un Pac Co 2	158	13	61⅝	60⅝	61½	+⅜
13⅝	9⅝	UnPac pf.47	x2		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
42½	29⅝	Unionam .80	78	13	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	—⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Uniroyal .70	468	9	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
108⅝	100½	Uniroyal pf 8	z250		105	104½	104½	+⅜
29⅝	5⅝	Unishops	33	83	6	5⅝	5⅝	
49	28⅝	Unit Air 1.00	119		42⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+1⅛
14	10½	Unit Brands	59284		11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	—⅜
17	14⅞	U Brd pf1.20	7		15⅛	15	15	
16⅝	8⅝	UnitCp .70e	62		9⅝	9½	9⅝	
13	9½	Unit Fin Cal	21	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
21	15⅝	UnitGas .84	18	13	29	28½	28½	—⅛
34⅛	27⅛	Unilium 2.24	16	8	33½	32⅛	32⅝	—⅛
16⅝	7⅞	Unil Ind .32	0	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
39⅝	25	UnilInds 1.10	98	25	27⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+1
41	43⅝	UnJerSBks 2	2	12	57½	57⅛	57⅛	+⅛
29⅛	21½	Unif MM 1.30	10	0	21⅛	21⅛	21½	
13⅛	9½	Un Nuclr	20	29	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
	5⅝	1⅝ Unit Pk Min	5	37	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅝	16⅝	Un Refng .15	85	11	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+⅜
48⅝	37⅛	US FidG 2.28	307	12	49⅝	39⅝	49⅝	+⅝
39½	31⅝	USForS 4.07e	42		32	31⅝	31⅝	
25⅛	22½	US Freight 1.40	199	11	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
33½	24	US Gyps 1.60	289	9	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
35	28⅝	USGyp pf1.80	5		28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+⅛
37	17½	US Home .12	64	9	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
28⅛	17⅛	US Ind .65	231	7	18	17⅝	18	+⅜
35½	29⅝	US Leasg .20	48	28	33⅛	32⅛	33	+⅛
59⅝	19⅛	US Shoe .95	70	10	23⅝	20⅛	23⅛	+⅛
34⅛	27⅝	US Steel 1.60	218	11	33⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
26⅝	17	US Tobac .62	62	12	17	16⅝	17	
24⅛	16⅝	UnTel 1	86	13	20⅛	20⅝	20½	
0	5	UnTal wt	0		6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
32⅝	23½	UnTel pf1.37	2		26½	26⅛	26½	
18	10	Unitrode Cp	96	18	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
37½	27	U Leaf 1.56	5	8	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Univ Oil Pd	135	19	23	22	22	—⅜
27	8⅛	Univ Cmptg	263		8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
132	70½	Upjohn 1.60a	102	39	124	122½	122½	—½
28⅛	12⅝	Urls Bldg .40	114		12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
75⅝	44	USLIFE .52	131	2	62⅝	46⅝	47⅝	+1⅝
23⅝	14⅛	USNA stp .40	37	12	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
33⅝	26	USM pf2.10	1		31½	31⅛	31⅛	—½
86⅛	63⅛	Utahint .84a	0	20	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	+⅜
38	30	UtahPw 2.68	23	9	36	35⅞	35⅞	
21⅛	22⅝	UV Ind 1	18	7	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
72	65	UV Ind pf5.50	3		68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	
25	20	UV Ind pf1.26	3		23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛

V

1972-73 High	1972-73 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅝	13⅛	Varian Assoc	120	25	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅜
27⅛	16⅝	VCA Corp .40	127	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	—½
27½	19	VCA Cp pf.83	5		19⅛	18⅛	18½	—⅜
42⅛	27⅛	Veedar 1.60	3	11	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
34⅛	27⅛	VF Corp .33	215	16	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+⅛

(Continued on next page.)

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 30. — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.37½	*.36½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	†.58	†.44
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	21⅛	.19⅛
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila, ton	83.25	79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	48-49	37-38
Lead spot lb.	.15	.14-.14½
Copper elec. lb.	.52-.53⅛	.50½-½
Tin, (Straits), lb.	1.76⅛	1.72
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb.	.19-.19½	.17
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.025	1.54⅛
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	488.4	398.2

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 30, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 9.17-15, May 8.80-83, July 8.24-22, Sept. 7.78, Oct. 7.57 b, March 7.30.

Wool: March 308.0, May 195.0 b, July 189.0 b, Dec. 185.0 b.

Cocoa: March 33.83, May 31.90, July 31.62, Sept. 31.80, Dec. 32.01, March 32.28, May 32.43.

Copper: March 52.30, May 53.90, July 54.30, Sept. 54.85, Oct. 55.00, Dec. 55.40, Jan. 55.50, March 55.70.

Orange juice: March 43.25, May 44.30, July 44.70 b, Sept. 45.25, Nov. 45.80 b, Jan. 44.60 b, March 45.00 b.

Potatoes: March 5.27, April 5.56, May 5.28, Nov. 3.22.

Silver: Feb. 201.50, March 202.60, May 204.70; July 206.60, Sept. 208.60, Dec. 211.80, Jan. 212.00, March 214.70, May 216.50.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	38.06	38.24	37.62	38.20	—35
May	37.75	37.93	37.34	37.93	—30
July	37.45	37.53	37.13	37.43	—25
Oct.	34.85	34.95	34.58	b34.80	—20
Dec.	32.87	32.90	32.65	32.90	—5
March	32.70	32.72	32.70	b32.90

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28½	13	Viacom Int		22	29	16¼	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
24⅝	14⅝	VicComp .50		11	21	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
24¼	16⅝	VsElPw 1.12		167	10	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅛
z106¼	99½	Va EP pf7.72		z170		104	102	103	+ ¼
z103½	101¾	VEP72 pf7.72		z20		102	102	102	— ½
z104⅛	95½	VaEP pf7.45		z100		100½	100½	100½	—1¼
74¼	66	Va E&P pf 5		z40		71½	70¼	71½	+ ¾
71	62⅛	Va EP pf4.80		z50		65¾	65¾	65¾	— ¾
34⅝	13⅛	Vameda		69	7	15½	15	15¼	+¼
27¾	17	VSI Corp .48		41	11	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅜
28½	23	VulcMat 1.04		35	9	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¼
15⅛	10⅝	VWR Unit .48		3	16	11½	11½	11½	
		W							
60¾	52	Wab R pf4.50		z340		57	56½	56½	— ¼
45	35⅝	Wachova .62		16	10	40⅛	40	40	— ⅜
97	66¾	Wach pf2.20		26		87	87	87	
35⅝	29⅛	WachRI 2.62e		15	12	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
26	17½	Walgreen 1		115	10	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
54½	41½	WalKrH 1.20a		15	15	51⅝	51½	51½	— ⅜
26	20¾	WallBusF .40		11	18	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
24	14⅝	WallMary .60		2	7	17⅛	17	17	
39	30½	Wall M pf1.70		3		31	31	31	+ ⅛
35	20	WalMart Str		25	45	30⅝	20	03⅛	— ½
63	23	Wang Labs		74	44	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ¼
14¾	8¼	Ward Foods		68		9⅞	9¼	9½	— ⅜
25	14⅝	Warnaco .60		4	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
22	14½	WarnerCo .50		12	11	13⅝	13¼	13¾	— ½
60¼	21	WarnCom .25		397	12	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
q72	109⅛	WarnC pf4.25		1		108¾	108¾	108¾	—6¼
100	63½	WarnC pf1.25		4		62½	62½	62½	—1½
109	77½	WarLbt 1.30a		172	34	105½	104⅝	104¾	+ ⅛
43¼	33¾	WarnSwa 1		48	20	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	— ⅜
26⅛	21⅝	Wash Gs 1.08		7	15	24⅝	24¼	24⅞	
20	14⅛	WashSt1 .92		7	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23½	21	WashWP 1.40		19	11	22⅝	21¾	22	+ ⅛
48¼	31⅛	Watkin Johns		563	24	32½	31	31½	—2
13⅛	10	Wayn Gos .76		9	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
28	21½	Way G pf1.60		4		21½	21	21	—1
7⅞	4⅛	Wean Unit		5	38	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Wean Unit pf		4		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15	9½	WestInd .28e		x35	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
11	6⅝	Webb Del E		68	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
29⅝	15	WellMcL .50		16	8	15½	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	16¼	Wels Mkt .48		10	12	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	2	WelbIt Corp		3		2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
29½	24⅝	WellsFar .86		163	11	25⅛	24¾	25	+ ½
25	20	WellFM 1.97e		55	12	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
27⅞	16¼	WellsRG .40		90	8	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
19⅝	13¼	WescoF .84t		61	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
31¼	23	West Tra .40		5	12	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
65½	59	WPP pf 4.50		z20		62	62	62	
31⅞	21⅛	WstPfPap 1		33	10	25	24⅝	24⅝	
17⅛	11⅛	WnAirLn .10r		116	12	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
39⅛	29¼	Wn Banc 1.30		121	12	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	+ ¼
23⅛	11⅞	Wn Pac Ind		63	17	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
65½	34½	WnUnion 1.40		152	15	20	34¾	34⅝	—1¼
13⅝	6¼	Wn Un pf4.60		7		8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
54⅞	38⅝	WestvEl .94		837	18	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅜
64	57⅝	West E pf3.80		z300		62⅛	62⅛	62½	+⅞
27⅝	18	Westvco 1.05		49	19	24⅛	23½	23½	— ¾
48⅛	29⅝	Weyberg 1.20		1	9	30	30	30	— ¼
57⅝	42⅝	Weyerhsr .86		148	23	53	52¼	52⅞	
37¼	49½	Weyhr pf2.75		51		53	52½	52½	— ⅜
32⅞	17⅛	WheelFry .40		167	20	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
24⅛	15⅝	WheelPitt .61		133	23	10	17⅝	18	
65	55	WheelPit pf 6		z30		61⅛	61⅛	61½	
54	45½	WheelPit pf 5		z170		51½	50⅝	51½	
48	21	Whirlpol .55		245	18	32	31	31⅜	— ⅜
27⅛	15¼	WhiteCon .50		65	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
41½	34½	Whit C pfC 3		1		39½	39½	39½	
29½	12	White Motor		125	60	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	6	Whittaker		219	16	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
53⅝	22¼	WickesCorp 1		241	13	24⅝	22¼	23⅛	+1
10⅛	6	WielbSir .52b		34	12	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
50¼	39½	WillRoss .40		65	27	39½	38⅛	38⅝	—1⅛
56⅛	35	Williams Co		78	12	52⅝	51¾	51⅞	— ⅛
36¼	22⅝	Wms Co wt		63		33⅛	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
50⅛	34	Wms Co pf.80		3	48	246	46	46	—1¼
42	33⅛	WinnDx 1.20		137	19	39⅛	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
48¼	20¾	Winnebago		100	31	22⅝	23	23¼	
26⅛	21⅛	WisElPw 1.60		125	9	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ¼
114⅝	110¼	WisElP pf6.90		z250		113½	113	113	—1½
106	100	WisElP pf7.75		z10		104¼	104¼	104¼	+1½
10⅝	15⅝	WiscPS 1.20		69	9	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
20	21	WitcoCh .98			17	10	22½	22½	— ¼
73½	54	WitcoC pf2.65		1		57	57	57	—1¼
11⅛	6	WolvWW .29e		76	10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	17	Wometco .46		52	15	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	14⅛	Woods Cp .48		29	13	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅞
47⅛	26½	Woolwth 1.20		182	10	27⅝	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
67¾	41½	Woolw pf2.20		6		42	41½	42	
14⅝	7	World Airwy		10	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
159¼	116⅝	Wrisley 4.80a		2	14	133½	133½	133½	— ¼
20⅛	14¼	Wurlitzer .60		133	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
		X							
171⅞	120½	Xerox Cp .84		236	49	156½	155	155	
34⅝	23¼	Xtra Inc		10	11	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
		Y							
18⅝	10½	YngStl Door		7	79	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		Z							
46¼	36¾	ZaleCorp .60		35	19	39⅝	38¼	38¾	—1¼
33¾	24⅝	Zapata Corp		42	10	33⅛	32⅞	33	
39¾	23⅝	Zayre Corp		54	10	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅞
56⅝	39¾	Zenith R 1.40		89	20	45⅞	44¾	45⅛	+ ⅞
37⅞	17	Zurn Ind .36		37	20	18	17½	17½	— ⅝

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. k—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

These Debentures have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE January 30, 1973

$25,000,000

Carnation Company

4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1988

Convertible on and after August 1, 1973 into Common Stock of Carnation Company

Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N. V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N. V.

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Julius Baer International Limited — Banco di Roma Finance Co. Ltd. —Nassau—

Bank Mees & Hope NV — Banque Ameribas — Banque de Bruxelles S. A.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S. A. — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S. A.

Banque Lambert S. C. S. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.

Banque Privée S.A. Luxembourg — Banque Rothschild — Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines

Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque de l'Union Parisienne — Banque Worms

Barclays Bank International Limited — Basle Securities Corporation — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank

Bayerische Vereinsbank — Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft —Frankfurter Bank— — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires — Capitalfin Internazionale S.p.A. — Cazenove & Co.

Charterhouse Japhet Limited — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Cisalpine Overseas Bank Limited

Commerzbank AG/Crédit Lyonnais — Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.

Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine — Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Credito Italiano London — The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.

The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited — Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank—

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — The First Boston Corporation

First Chicago Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener Securities Limited — Hambros Bank Limited

Handelsbank in Zürich (Overseas) Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Kitcat & Aitken — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N. V. — Kredietbank S. A. Luxembourgeoise

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — Kuwait Investment Co. (S.A.K.) — Lavoro Bank Finance Company N. V.

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Frères & Cie — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited — London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Merck, Finck & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited — B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan & Cie International S. A. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd. — The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. — Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.

Orion Bank Limited — Pictet International Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson — Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Rowe & Pitman — Saifi Securities International Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Joseph Sebag & Co. — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S. A. — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Italian Banking Corporation Limited — Tradinvest Bank & Trust Company Ltd. — C.G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt

Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited — Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-U.B.A.F.

Vereinsbank in Hamburg — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Western American Bank (Europe) Limited — White, Weld & Co. Limited — Williams, Glyn & Co.

Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36¾	19½	AAR Corp		15	17	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
15⅝	9	AAV Cs .20		8	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	10⅝	AberdMf .40b		3	7	11½	11½	11½	
4⅝	1½	Aberden Pet		14	35	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
5¾	3¾	Acme Hamil		6	27	3	3	3	
2⅝	1⅝	Acme Prec		3		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅝	12¾	Action Ind		30	16	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
8¾	4⅛	Adams Russ		4	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	ADM Industr		11	6	5½	5½	5½	
24⅝	13	AdmiriInt .40		4	7	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Adobe Corp		436	24	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	A&E Plast P		41	45	5	4¾	5	+ ½
4⅞	1½	Aerodec Inc		12		1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	6	AeroFlo .22r		19	9	6½	6	6	— ⅜
7¼	3	Aeronca Inc		7		3¾	3⅝	3¾	
5⅝	2⅝	Aerosol		4	17	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
21⅛	5¾	Aerovox Cp		46	71	19¾	18¾	19½	
12⅝	6⅞	Affil Cap .39t		772	6	7⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
7	2⅝	Affil Cap wi		26		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅛	8⅝	Affil Hosp .20		x1	25	10	10	10	+ ⅛
16	7	AIC Phot .56t		3	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
6	2¾	Aiken Ind		2	15	3	3	3	
20⅛	9½	Airborne Frt		12	19	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
12	7¼	Airpax 1.10f		10	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
49⅝	32¼	Airwick .22		x9	34	42⅝	42½	42½	— ⅜
27⅞	17⅛	AlexMag .60		2	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅝	14¼	Allan Wood		2	12	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alaska Airl		34		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Alba Waldsn		22		3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
12½	10⅝	Alcolac Inc		5	20	10½	10⅛	10⅝	
31⅞	25¾	AlisnMt 2.88e		108	11	30¾	29⅝	30	— ¼
25⅛	12	Alleghy Airl		63	22	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	— ¼
18	8¼	AllegA wtO		2		8½	8½	8½	
14	6⅞	AllegA wtN		12		7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
11½	6¾	AllegHyCp wt		1		8¾	8¾	8¾	
23¼	10½	AllanTR .79t		5	7	10½	10¼	10½	
7⅛	2½	Allied Art		11	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Allied Contrl		2	11	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Allentl Cp		9	6	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
24⅝	7¼	Altec Corp		50		14⅝	14	14⅝	
21⅛	¾	Altec Cp wt		4		1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8	4	Altec Corp pf		2		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9	Alter Fds .50		48	7	10⅛	10	10	
54¾	50	Alcoa pf 3.75		z100		53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ¼
13⅝	10½	AlumSpec .44		2	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	4⅞	Amco Ind		47	11	5⅛	4	4	— ⅛
21⅝	18	AmHesL wt		86		17⅝	11	11	— ⅛
13	3⅝	Am Agronom		12		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	9¼	Am Bilrt .40		6	7	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	AmBook 6frs				1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
27	23½	AmBusPd .16		1	27	23½	23½	23½	
4½	2¾	A CenMtg wt		106		3⅛	3	3	
30¾	25	AFletch 2.66e		1	10	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
7	2⅛	Am Fitch wt		36		4⅞	4¾	4¾	
18¼	3⅞	A Israeli .26e		45	11	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
17½	8	A MaizeA .3		7	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
50⅝	38⅝	AmMtg 1.82e		3	7	42½	42½	42½	+½
31⅞	17⅝	AmMot I .10e		29	18	21⅝	21	21	
35⅛	22¼	AmPetr 1.10e		29	15	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
21⅝	11¼	AmPlan 1.78t		1	7	12¼	12¼	12¼	⅞
6⅞	3⅝	Am Precisn		26	70	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
11	8½	AmRlTr .88e		25	14	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	19⅝	AmRltyTr wt		39		20¼	20¼	20¼	
18⅛	10¼	A Recreat Gr		5	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅝	10⅛	ASafeEq .68t		76	11	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Am Tech Ind		12	9	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
26¼	23⅝	AmTraing Sv		61		24½	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
62	24¾	AMIC Cp .04		66	46	49⅞	48½	49	— ⅝
4¾	2⅝	Andrea Rad		1		2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Anglo Co .10e		13	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	10	Ansul Co .56t		37	10	14⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅜
47⅞	17⅛	Anthony Ind		22	9	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ¼
2¾	1⅝	AO Indust		23	27	1⅝	1⅞	1¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Applied Data		1		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	21⅝	Aquit Ca .15e		32	29	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
27¾	13⅛	ArizCol .08e		13	16	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10¼	ArizCol pf.48		1		11¼	11¼	11¼	
27⅞	21¼	ArkLGas 1.20		70	1	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	Arrow Elect		16	6	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
27¾	15¼	Arundel .89t		2	9	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
7½	3¾	Arwood Cp		6	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12	Asamera Oil		84	41	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
16½	18⅝	Ashl Dil Can		84	21	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
13⅛	8⅝	ASPRD .25b		6	6	10½	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅞	AsdFdSt .20		1	17	4¼	4¼	4¼	
26½	20⅞	AsdMtg 2.40e		5	8	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
11⅞	2⅝	Astrex Inc		36	29	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
11	7⅞	Atalanta CP		2	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
2½	1	Atco Chem		3		1	1	1	
9¼	5⅛	Atlco Mtg wt		36		7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	AtlsCMI 1.18e		6	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		42		1⅝	1¼	1⅜	
38	21½	Augat Inc		29	45	20¼	29½	30	+ ⅜
35⅝	15½	Austral Oil		121	37	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
17⅝	7⅛	Auto Bldg		9	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	Automat Rad		76	20	7⅝	6¾	7	
10⅞	5⅛	AutomSvc .20		14	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ¼
68⅝	46⅛	AutoSwit .62a		2	29	63⅞	63	62	— ½
11⅝	5⅞	AVC Corp		8		6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅞	AVEMC .10		15	15	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
44	33⅞	Avondl 1.20b		3	12	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
		B							
46¾	28	BandCop .40r		2	15	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
42⅞	22¾	Bald DH .60b		15	10	35⅝	35	35	— ¼
7¾	4⅛	Bald Sec .31e		21		6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	BXANCFd 1.40a		10		17½	17¼	17½	
4⅞	2⅛	Bang Pun wt		27		3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
35½	14½	Banister Cntl		131	14	31⅛	30¼	21⅛	+ ⅜
28¼	13	BankrUt .15h		3	26	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	5	Banner .02e		31	H	6¼	6	6¼	
9⅛	4⅝	Barb Lynn		8	10	5⅛	5	5	
13	5⅝	Barclay Ind		2	4	13	6	6	
15⅝	6¾	Barnes Eng		13		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Barnwel Ind		3	36	13	13	13	
16⅝	10	Barry RG			16	13	10¼	10	02
13⅞	8⅝	BarryWrs .32		38	13	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	
7⅛	2½	Bartell Med		5	100	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
18⅝	6¼	Barth Sp .27		7	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Bartons Cdy		1	53	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3½	1½	Baruch Foslr		25		3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Basin Pet Cp		48	23	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
2¼	1⅛	BBI Inc		8		1½	1⅜	1⅜	
7½	3⅞	Behavior1 RL		6		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7¾	4⅛	ell Ind .88		39	10	4⅝	4½	4½	
10⅛	3¼	Belscot .25t		1	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	23⅛	BenSTM 2.06e		10	9	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ½
8⅝	4	Ben &tMg wt		10		7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅞	Benrus Corp		66		5¼	5	5	— ¼
22⅝	12¾	Bers Ent .44t		3	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	5⅛	BergBr .06r		4		6⅛	6	6	— ¼
20⅛	13	Berg B pfI.15		8		14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
13⅛	7	BernzOmal		15	17	7½	7¼	7⅜	
12⅝	6¾	Berlea Corp		3	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
26	14⅝	Berven .84e		5	20	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Bethlem Cp			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11¼	3½	Beverly Ent		62	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
91⅛	11⅝	BevHill Bncp		27	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
34⅝	23	Bic Pen .27		42	29	29⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
41⅞	19⅛	Big Bear 1.08		22	8	25¼	23	25¼	— ⅜
9⅝	3⅝	BlgW Supmkt		7	9	4	3	3	
24⅝	18¼	BlnkMfg .80a		2	10	18⅞	8⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	25¾	Blinney Smith		2	16	25⅛	25	25¼	
22⅝	10⅝	Blo Dynam		41	15	10⅞	10¼	10½	— ¼
18½	9⅛	Blessings .60		5	7	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
6¼

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9¾	6	Molybden wt	.53			9⅝	8	9	—1½
61¾	54⅞	Mon P pf4.40	2110		60	59	59	59	—1
22	13	Moog Inc	.18	9	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
5⅞	5¼	Morton S .32	3	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7¾	2⅝	Mouldings	14		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
18¼	14	MtVernM 1	0	11	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	—⅛
12⅞	8¾	Mov Star .35e	343	7	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
5⅛	1⅜	Movielab		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13⅝	10⅝	MPB Co .32	12	7	11⅛	11	11	11	
7⅛	3⅛	MPO Video		4	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
14	4	MPS Int .52t	94	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
27½	16⅝	MultiAm .42e	3	20	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+1⅛
9¾	5⅝	MWA Co .15r	7	14	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛

N

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8½	4⅝	Napco Ind		12	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	5¼	Narda Micro		1	10	7	7	7	
5⅞	3⅝	Nat Altalfa		5	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2	Nat Bellas H		16	14	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
16⅞	14¼	Nat Dist .10e		8	15	15⅞	15½	15½—	⅜
21⅞	18⅝	Nat Gen wt		130		19⅝	19⅛	19⅝—	½
8½	4⅝	Nat Gen wt n		1877		6⅛	4	6⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Nat Hlth Ent		24	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1¼	Nat Ind wt		11		1⅝	1⅛	1⅝+	⅛
23¾	12	N Kinney Cp		134	12	12	11	11⅝—	⅜
32	14⅛	NMedEn .05h		2051	9	13⅝	12⅝	13	—1⅛
33⅝	18	Nat Paragon		2	19	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
7⅞	4½	Nat Realty		14		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29	2¼	Nat Systems		226		2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
23⅛	10½	NeisnPk .20e		4	6	10	11⅛	11⅛	
10¼	10⅛	Nelson .20		1	8	10¼	10¼	10½	
20	5	NellDon 1.21t		73	62	5	4⅞	5	
5⅞	4⅝	Neonex In .05		4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	1⅜	Nestle LaM		8	2	1⅛	1	1⅛—	⅛
15⅞	10⅝	Newcor .60		1	9	11	11	11	
50¾	23	N Eng Nucir		6	34	43⅛	41⅝	42⅛+	1¾
10⅝	6⅝	N Hamp Batl		10	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	NewIdria Min		59	45	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
24⅝	14⅝	NMexAr .84t		33	101	22	21	21¼+	⅜
4⅞	2¼	Newpark Res		27	23	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
70¾	15	Nw Proc .35e		31	16	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
27½	12⅝	NY Times .40		26	13	14½	14	14½+	⅛
8½	6⅛	NiagMPw .20a		6	8	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
22½	16⅛	NJS PI 1.65e		43	12	23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	NMS Indust		3		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17¼	9⅛	Noel Indust		19	8	10⅞	9¾	10⅛+	⅞
9¾	3⅝	Norisk Inc		46	28	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
9⅝	4⅝	NorAm Dev		2	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
15¼	8	Nor Am Roy		45	18	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
8⅞	5 1-16	Nor Cdn Oils		48	24	7⅝	7½	7⅝+3-16	
61½	55½	N InPS pf4.25		220		60	60	60	
33½	14	NNG Mob wt		47		27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
10⅝	6⅝	Novo Corp		14	25	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
22⅝	4⅝	Nuclear Data		21		5½	5⅛	5⅛—	½
26⅞	14⅞	NumacOil Gs		49	47	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛

O

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9¾	6	OEA Inc	.2	6	67⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛	
42½	25¾	Offshore Co	.44	18	37	36⅝	36⅝—	⅜	
23½	21¼	Ohio Brass 1	.29	13	22½	22⅛	22½—	⅛	
20	14¾	OhioSealy .20	12	23	18½	18¼	18¼		
42	17¾	OKC Corp .80	36	5	22⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	⅞	
12⅛	3¼	Old Town	2		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
10¼	4⅝	Ollasind	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛	
4¼	1¼	OmegLTV wt	0		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
44⅝	33⅝	Onan Cp .20e	4	15	40½	40½	40½—	⅛	
84½	52⅝	OOKlas .22e	2950	12	63⅝	62½	63½		
19⅝	18½	OrioleHo .10h	4	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	¼	
5⅝	2⅛	Ormand Ind	42	15	2⅝	0½	2½—	¼	
13¼	7	OSullivn .50	6	10	10½	10½	10½+	⅛	
36⅝	17	Outdr Sprt In	83	16	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛	
23	16½	OverhdDr .31	15	14	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅛	
9⅝	6½	Overs Secur	4		6½	6½	6½—	⅜	
41	16¾	Overship Gr	25	16	36⅛	36¼	36⅛+	¼	

P-Q

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16	8⅝	P&A Ind 1a		4	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅞	P&F Indust		11	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
4½	2⅛	PacCst Prop		11		2⅝	2½	2½	
23	20⅝	PGE 6pf 1.50		11		21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
21⅛	18	PGE pf 1.37		6		19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
18½	16½	PG Rd pf1.25		1		17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
18⅝	16½	PG rdefA1.25		8		17½	17½	17½—	⅛
16⅝	14⅞	PG 4.50pf1.12		5		15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
22½	23½	PG 9.28pf2.32		4		30¼	30¼	30¼+	⅛
29⅛	26⅝	PG 8.16pf2.04		5		27½	27	27½+	⅛
31⅝	28⅞	PGE 9pf 2.25		3		29⅝	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
62	56½	PacLt pf4.36		210		59⅝	59⅝	59⅝+	⅝
16⅞	14⅝	P NwTel 1.04		18	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
73⅞	63¼	PacPL pf 5		235		67½	67½	67½	
19⅛	15½	PacSavLn .26		11	7	15⅞	15	15⅛—	⅛
21⅝	18⅝	P SwstAir wt		2		11⅞	10⅞	11⅞—	¼
24	12	Pall Corp		4	37	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	PalomP .05e		17	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
18⅛	14½	Palomar 1.59e		33	18	17½	17	17⅛	
2½	1½	PalomrMi wt			23	2½	2	2	—⅛
5⅝	2¼	Pantasote			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
18½	5⅝	ParaPks .10e		1	8	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	⅛
9	6⅝	Park Ch .30		3	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Parkian Hos		8	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
29½	9½	ParkwyDist		5	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
28	16	Parsons .33e		6	22	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
11⅝	5½	PalFash .24		15	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
34	12⅝	Patagonia Cp		3	11	18	18	18	—½
7⅞	4½	Pat PPap .20		15	5	5	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
10⅝	5¾	Pato CG .10e		26	23	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
29½	14⅛	Peel Elder		9	27	26	25⅞	26	
7⅛	4	Pemcor Inc			0	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
14¼	9¾	PenEng .60a			15	10	12	11½	12 +⅜
6⅝	3⅛	Penob Shoe			3		4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1½	Pentron Ind			5	15	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
19⅞	10⅝	Pepcomin .40			9	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
29⅝	20½	PEPI Inc			15	12	20¼	19⅝	20 —	½
6½	3⅝	Perini Corp				4	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
20⅞	6⅝	Permanter			29	32	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	6½	PerjacCorp			10	13	6⅞	5⅞	6⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3½	PhillDis .53r			13	4	4⅝	4	4	
6⅝	3	Phoenix Stl			22		3⅝	3½	2½	
11⅝	7⅛	Pladind .24			1	7	8½	8½	8½	
13½	7⅝	Pioneer Plas			15	15	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
5½	4	Pioneer Sys			25		4½	4⅛	4⅛	
61⅝	18⅛	PitDesMo 1.20			24	15	49¼	48⅝	48⅝—	⅛
7⅛	6⅝	PitWVTr .57e			1	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
50½	36⅞	Pittway .60b			8	19	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞—	1⅛
21½	12⅛	Pizza Cp Am			25	24	15⅝	15⅛	15½—	⅛
49	26	PlacrOv 1.20			11	35	40¼	47	48¼+	1¼
17⅝	8	Plant Ind			28	2118	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
46½	26	Plantronics			18	23	25¼	34⅝	25¼+	⅜
5⅝	2¼	Plaza Group				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅝	7⅛	Ply Gem .23t				14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅜
27⅝	22½	PNB M 2.14e			38	11	26½	25½	25⅝—	⅜
7½	3⅝	PNB MRI wt			50		6¼	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
9½	5	Pnumo DY			1a½		1⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
13⅝	4	Pokoron .62t			5	53	4⅞	4½	4½	
21⅝	12⅛	Polychr .65t			13	10	12	11⅞	12⅛—	½
9	4⅝	Polymer .45t			2900	18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
21⅛	6¾	Potter Insl				22	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅜
15⅝	10½	Prairie Oil			9	44	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
21	15⅝	Pratt Lamb 1			2	10	16½	16¼	16½+	¼
5⅛	3⅝	PrattRd .20			5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26	8	Prel Corp			28	7	8⅝	8	8¼	
49½	21⅛	PrentHall .80			67	15	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
13½	10⅝	PresRlt B .84			5	55	13½	13¼	12¼—	⅛
07⅝	10	Presley dev			29	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	1ad
11⅝	7⅝	Preston .28e				4	12	9⅞	9¾	9¾+	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Price Capital				10		5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅝	12⅝	PrimaEquil				14	12	13⅛	13	12	—⅛
25⅞	17⅝	Proler SII 1				16	12	22¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31⅛	11½	Oxford Elec		24		1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
16	8⅝	OxfordFsl .10r		51	11	9¾	9⅛	9½—	⅛
13¼	5¼	Ozark Airlin		36	11	5⅞	5¾	5¾	

R

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28½	23¼	PropCT 1.45e		86	15	25	24⅝	24⅝—	½
7⅝	2⅛	PrudRIE .22e		35	21	3½	3⅛	3½	
30⅛	19¾	Prud Bdg .24		12	25	26⅛	25¾	25¾—	1
5	1	Prud Funds		3		1½	1½	1½—	⅛
15½	6⅛	PubcoPtl .15		1381	34	14⅝	12⅛	15 —	1⅛
16¾	5¾	Pulte Homes		42	7	6⅛	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
23⅛	7⅝	PumaGord 15		36	5	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
18⅛	8⅞	PurlfFish .20		79	6	10⅛	9⅞	10	
17⅝	9½	PurnaFmS .36		94	10	17½	17	17 —	⅛
11⅛	10⅛	Quaker Inc		40	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	

R

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6¼	1⅛	RAI Inc		4		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17½	9¼	Ranchrs Ex		1	21	13⅛	13⅛	15⅛	
34⅝	17¼	RangerO Can		37	103	33⅛	33	33½+	⅛
35⅝	26¼	Ransbrg .53		2	14	29	29	29 —	⅛
7	3⅝	Rapid Am wt			57		4½	4½	4½
16⅛	5¼	Rath Pack			57		5⅛	5	5—⅛
11	4⅛	Rey Resrcs			2	17	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
12½	7¾	RaymPr .40			1	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
18⅛	8½	Raytheon Indust			44	13	8⅞	8½	8½	
16½	11⅝	RitlncT 1.40e			4	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
22½	21	RltyRT 1.87e			5		22½	22	22 —	⅜
29⅛	22¾	Recrion Corp			15	15	26⅛	25¼	25¼—	⅜
4¼	3⅛	Reeves Telec			27	12	3⅛	2	3⅛	
15½	14⅞	RefrigTr .99e			37	12	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
15	11	Rem Arm .80			1	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	RepMtgIn wt				5		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
54¼	07	RepNatlB NY			37	10	45½	44⅝	44⅝—	⅞
84½	54¼	ResrchCtl .08			38	47	61¼	59⅞	61¼+	1⅛
18⅛	6¼	Reserve OG			146	22	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Realstofix .20			9	12	9	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
10½	3⅝	ResortsInt A			18	35	5⅛	3¾	3⅞	
10⅝	3⅝	Restaur Assoc				30		4	3⅝	4 +⅛
20	5	RexNor .141			73	7	6	5⅞	5⅝	—⅛
20	7⅞	RHMed Svcs			22	7	7⅛	7¼	7¼	⅜
34⅝	10⅝	Riblet Prods			16	7	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
11¼	4⅝	Richford Ind			4	90	4½	4⅝	4½+	⅛
21¾	5⅛	Richfoods .20			21	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5½	RicoArg .Mng			2		7	7	7	+⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Rikar Mnxs				25	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
35½	13¾	Riley Co			6	23	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	½
25⅝	15⅛	RioAlgom .40			4	19	20½	20½	20⅛	
25	14	RisdonM .31a			16	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	RltrFin .20b			6	12	8⅝	8½	8½	
15⅝	11½	Rabino Ladd			18	8	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
28⅝	7⅛	Robinlech			198	31	29⅝	28⅛	29⅝+	1⅛
8⅝	4¼	Rollins Ind			6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅛	12⅝	Rockway .80				1	8	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛
7	1⅝	Rockwd Cma			23	7	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
28⅝	15¾	Rogers Corp				16	49	31⅝	21	21⅛+	½
21¼	6⅝	Roland Intl			3	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Rollins Intl			17	12	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
11	4¼	Ranco Telecr			19	10	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
8¼	2⅝	Rossmor wt			6		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
59	31½	RowanCo .28e			12	19	50	49⅝	50	
14⅛	9¼	RowldPd .60t			1	16	12	12	12	
14⅝	7½	Royal Amer			1	23	8	8	8	
26⅛	8	Royalinn Am			83	23	8	7½	7⅝—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	RayPBch Cal			11	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	RSC Indust			10	50	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
8⅝	4	Ruddick Cp			15	6	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
9½	6½	Rudick pf.56			1		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2¾	Russ Ind			8	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	2⅞	Russeks Inc			3	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9¾	6⅛	Russell Alum			6	12	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
15⅛	11⅝	Russ Mill .40			2	7	15	12	12	
34⅝	21½	Ryan Homes			19	10	22½	22	22	
31⅛	21⅝	Ryder Sys wt			7		27¼	27	27⅛—	⅜
12	3⅛	Ryersn Hay			123		5	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛

S

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44	24¾	SabineR .44		1	26	38	38	38	
6½	2¼	SafranSy A		2	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28⅞	18⅛	StJohnsTr .62		30	6	18⅝	166	17	—1⅞
13⅝	7⅛	Salem Corp		2		8	7⅞	8	+⅛
33⅝	27	Sambo Resl		96	46	29	28	28	+⅛
8¼	6	SanCarla .79e		6		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
15¼	11⅞	S Dia G pf.88		1		12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	¼
18⅞	5⅝	Sanitas .12		86	13	6	5¾	5¾	
6¾	2¼	Sargent Ind		9		4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
9½	5⅝	Saturn Airwy		10	11	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
17⅛	15	Saunders Leas		17	11	15⅝	15	15¼—	⅜
8⅝	4¾	Savoy Ind		32		6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
9	5⅝	Schmult A		6	9	7⅝	7⅝	7½+	¼
5⅞	3½	Schiller Ind		3		3¼	3¼	3¼	
8½	3⅝	Scia Mgt .05e		1	12	3⅞	3½	3½—	⅛
15⅞	0⅛	Scient Atlan		25	24	15	12⅝	12 +	½
10⅝	6¼	Scope Indust		1		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅝	6¾	Scotex Corp		10	9	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅝
20½	23	ScottsHa .05		8	41	31⅛	31	31	
15½	9	ScrivBoog .32		17	8	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
19¼	13½	Scurry Rain		158	149	19⅛	18¼	18⅝+	½
10½	8⅛	SbdAlMill .30		2	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
26½	10¾	Sea Conlainr		54	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅞+	½
15	9¼	Seabrook .99r		32	15	15	15	15 +	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Sealectra Cp		5		5¼	3⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15⅝	9	Sears Ind .44		2	8	9	9	9 —	⅛
13¼	7⅝	Season All		6	17	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
18	12⅝	Sec Mtg 1.65e		92	12	13⅞	12⅛	13⅝+	⅛
6	2	SecMtg In wt		11		2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
16	11⅝	Sec Plastics		14	12	13⅝	13	13 —	⅜
16⅛	9	SelasCorp .27		3		10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	6	Seligman Assb		7	5	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
25⅞	7⅝	Semtech .34r		35	16	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
5	1½	Sequoyan Ind		277		1⅝	1¼	1¼	
25	10⅛	Service Co In		7	14	15	12⅝	13¼—	⅜
13⅞	10⅛	Servisco .16a		8	8	10	10	10 —	⅛
4½	2	Servo Corp		15	13	6	5⅞	6	
29⅛	12⅛	Servotr 1.37t		2	11	13	13	13	
14¼	8	SGL Ind .45l		1	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4¾	2⅝	Shaer Shoe		4	28	2⅞	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
7⅝	5	Shartck Denn		2	51	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
25⅞	16½	Shaw In .17e		7	17	21¾	21½	21½—	⅛
19⅝	9⅞	ShellerR .05e		11	97	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
17	12⅛	ShendCs .71t		15	8	12¾	13⅛	12½—	⅜
23¾	14⅛	Shenandh Oil		30	26	18⅝	17½	18⅛+1⅛	
48	29⅛	Sherwod Mod		2	17	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅜
22½	9¼	ShulmnTr En		6	15	11	10	9⅝	9¾—	⅛
18½	9	Sierra P Ind		6	5	9⅛	9	9 —	⅜
28½	12¼	Siarracin Ca		6	27	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
14½	7¼	Silco Ind .15e		2	12	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
15¼	7⅝	Sigma Insl		16	8	7⅞	7¼	7½—	⅛
18½	9¼	Signal Co .40		4	12	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
42¼	15⅛	SikesCs A .20		1	12	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Simco Sl .20b		1	11	4¾	4¾	4¾	
19⅞	6	Simaixin .411		8	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅛	7⅛	Simplex Wire		3		14⅛	14	14⅛	
24⅝	10⅝	Sky City Strs		7	15	15	15	15 +	⅛
8¼	3½	SMD Ind .28l		5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝	
16	7½	Sollitron Inc		5		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
30½	11	Sonder Brdct		9	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
38½	20⅝	UnamM 2.30e		148	15	32⅞	29½	29⅞—	3⅛
11½	9⅝	Soest Cs .44g		1	10	18	10	10	
115½	111	SCE pf8.96		x4		112¼	112½	112½	
22⅝	13¼	SC S.20pf 1.30		3		20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
18	12	SnBrnds wt		x1		16½	16½	16½—	⅛
64¼	25½	Sau Roy 1.20		45	36	63	59⅝	62 +0	⅛
58¾	17⅛	Swsi Inv .70a		11	15	37½	37	37½+	⅛
40½	19⅛	Specity R

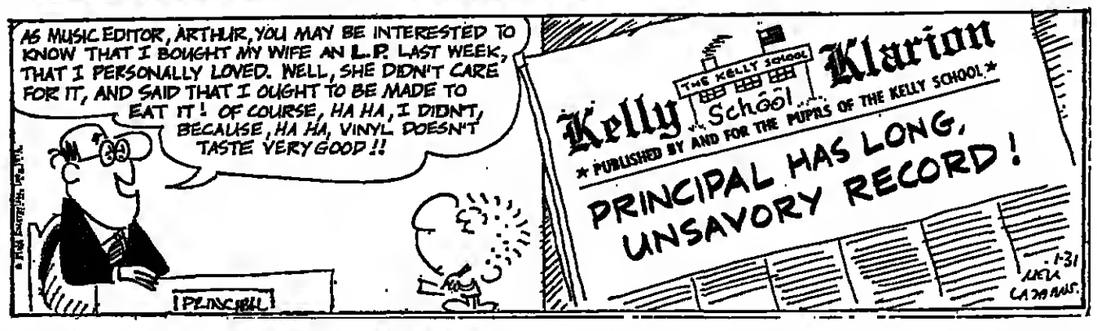
PEANUTS

B.C.

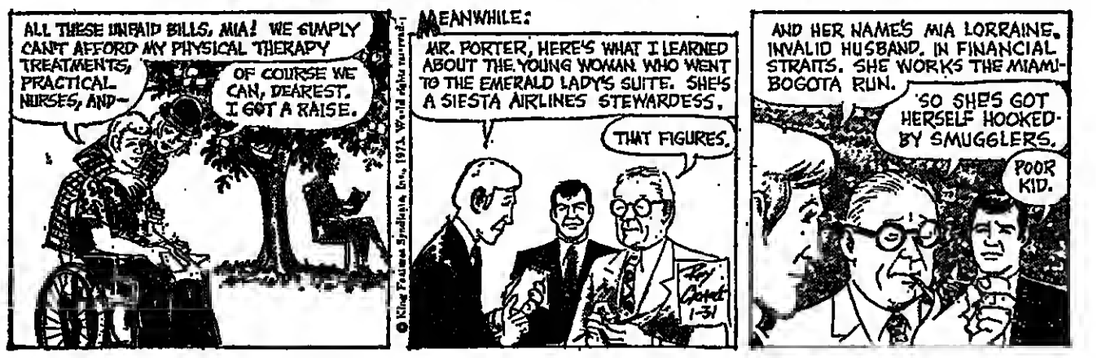
LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN MD

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

BENITO GAROZZO of the Italian Blue Team may be the world's best individual performer at bridge. He is a fertile bidding theorist who never stops polishing his bidding methods whatever they may be. His supercharged, Italianate version of the Precision System is full of scientific devices, as witness the diagrammed deal, which he played recently in a European tournament with movie star Omar Sharif as his partner.

Garozzo as South did not make a natural bid until he reached the six-level and announced the final contract. But by the time he got there he knew a great deal about his partner's hand.

One no-trump in response to the strong conventional club bid showed 8-13 points, as it does in the latest American style. From there on the players followed their own path. Two clubs was a form of Stayman, and two hearts by North announced a four-card spade suit, rather in the manner of Jacoby transfer bids. Two diamonds would have shown hearts, and two spades would have denied possession of a major.

Two no-trump asked North to complete the distributional picture, and he showed his four-card diamond suit. Four clubs asked about controls, in aces and kings. Four diamonds showed 0-2 controls, and four hearts probed this point further. Five clubs showed exactly two controls, and South closed the auction with six clubs, knowing that the dummy would produce either the heart ace or the two major-suit kings.

Unluckily for the declarer, West had an obvious lead of the heart king and the vital entry to dummy disappeared at the first trick. Prospects of making even the small slam were now distinctly poor. The only chance was that dummy's trumps would in some way furnish an entry, with one or two spade discards to come on dummy's diamonds.

An obvious chance, but a remote one, was to play for either defender to have a singleton trump jack. This was a 12 percent chance, and Garozzo not unnaturally wanted something better. After winning the heart lead and cashing his two diamond winners to unblock, he led a low club. He was willing to accept a trump loser where none existed to have the chance of disposing of both his spade losers.

When West followed with a low trump South had to guess. He played dummy's seven, guessing right for a good reason: if West had the jack he would probably have snatched the trick while he had the chance, or at any rate betrayed his possession of that card by a slight hesitation.

When East won with the jack, he was helpless. He returned a heart, and South ruffed. He led a club to dummy's nine, and when both defenders followed he could claim the slam, discarding two spades on two diamonds.

NORTH
♠ J532
♡ AJ6
◇ QJ109
♣ 97

WEST	EAST
♠ 974	♠ KQ10
♡ KQ1054	♡ 9872
◇ 653	◇ 8742
♣ 85	♣ J2

SOUTH (D)
♠ A86
♡ 3
◇ AK
♣ AKQ10643

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♡	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	A	V	A	G	E			S	O	M	A	L	I	S
P	L	O	V	E	R			V	I	N	E	L	A	N	D
R	E	C	E	D	E			O	M	E	L	E	T	T	E
A	T	A	R			C	L	O	G			P	E	R	A
Y	A	L	T	A		L	A	N	A			L	I	N
				S	C	O	N	E		A	P	A	C	E
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BOOKS

LESSER LIVES

By Diane Johnson. Alfred A. Knopf. 232 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

IN an essay that Edmund Wilson once wrote on the novels of Thomas Love Peacock—it appears in "Classics and Commercials"—there are two paragraphs toward the end that refer to Peacock's daughter Mary Ellen and her ill-fated marriage to George Meredith. In the first, Wilson wrote that Peacock "was upset when his favorite daughter, who had been educated on the model of his heroines, both in literature and outdoor sports, married the young George Meredith." And in the second he wrote: "Nor did Meredith and his bride get along together. They were both sharp-tongued and self-willed, and they had very little money to live on. They tormented one another unbearably. Mary Meredith, at the end of nine years, ran away to Capri with another man, but soon came back to die in England."

Biographers of Peacock and Meredith have likewise treated Mary Ellen Peacock Nicolls Meredith as one of those minor figures that adorn the chronicles of their more illustrious contemporaries, but she has never before emerged as a subject in her own right. As Diane Johnson observes in her biography of this extraordinary woman: "The owner of a lesser life does not much survive a century of time, especially when the life was embarrassing to a major life or two." But Mrs. Johnson has had the inspiration to realize that "a lesser life does not seem lesser to the person who leads one." Suspecting that a significant story lay hidden in this life of a figure usually accorded "a paragraph or a page" in the lives of others, she has succeeded in writing a first-rate book that illuminates not only the "lesser lives" of the first Mrs. Meredith and her lover but also the larger moral and literary terrain of Victorian society, especially in its relation to the gifted women whose fate was so often sealed by the sexual conventions of the period.

Mary Ellen Peacock was, even by standards less cramped than those of Victorian England, an unusual woman born into an unusual situation. Her father was a successful novelist and a successful bureaucrat, a top official of the East India Company who adored good food, fine houses, Greek poetry and the company of accomplished women. He lived most of his life, however, married to a woman—Mary Ellen's mother—who was not only without any intellectual attainments but was also judged hopelessly insane. Mary Ellen, who was beautiful as well as gifted, came early to preside over her father's household, and shared her father's literary and culinary tastes. Together they collaborated on a cookbook and a long article on "Gastronomy and Civilization," and Mary Ellen wrote poetry and articles as well.

In January, 1844, at the age of 23, she married a Lt. Nicolls, a young sea captain who, two months later, was drowned in her presence while attempting to save the life of another man. She was already pregnant at the time. At 24, she was both a widow and a mother.

It was then that she attempted to pursue a literary career of her own. She joined a group of friends, all of them aspiring writers, who, having little success in breaking into the established magazines, decided to bring out a little magazine called The Monthly Observer, devoted to their own work. One of these writers—young, handsome and extremely ambitious—was a poet named George Meredith, who fell passionately in love with her. Even though he had no money and her father disliked him and he was considerably younger than she—she was 27 and he 20 when their love affair began—they were married in 1849.

Their marriage was said to be a very happy one at the start, but they were plagued by financial troubles, which required them either to live in Peacock's house or in quarters provided by him, and Peacock never changed his mind about Meredith.

Whatever the reasons for the break-up of the marriage, it was faltering when Henry Wallis appeared on the scene in 1854-55. Wallis was a young pre-Raphaelite painter, nine years younger than Mary Ellen, who subsequently became an authority on Far Eastern ceramics. He was, in good novelistic fashion, a friend of the family.

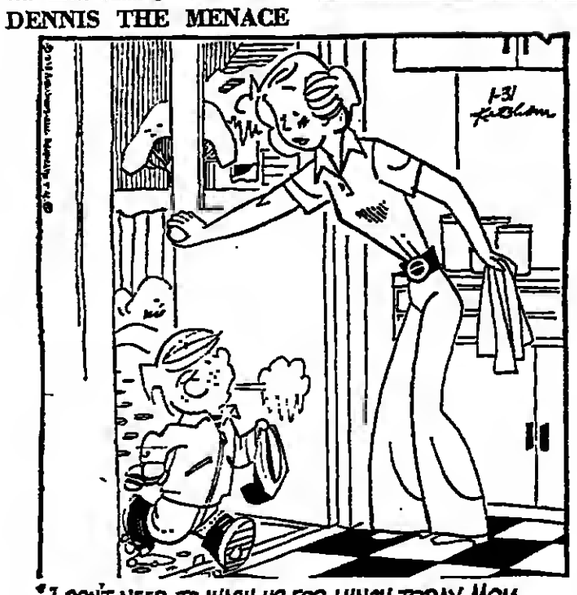
Although the son Mary Ellen bore Wallis was given Meredith's name, the affair was an open and irrevocable scandal, though it was not quite the escapade posterity has made of it. The trip to Capri, far from being a romantic adventure, was actually an attempt to save Mary Ellen's failing health. She died in 1861, survived by Peacock, who was too old and shaken to attend her funeral; by Wallis, who brought up their son; and by Meredith, who in the series of poems called "Modern Love" and in a succession of famous novels used the figure of Mary Ellen as a model.

It is a marvelous story and a very sad one, and Mrs. Johnson has told it very well. Her book is obviously written under the imperatives of the feminist movement, yet for the most part it escapes the curse of books written with an ideological intent. It never takes a simplistic view of experience, and it uses its space documentation with a notable intelligence and skill.

In one of the notes to "Lesser Lives"—and it should be said that the notes are an essential part of the book, at times rivaling the main text in readability and interest—Mrs. Johnson calls our attention to the relation of literary biography to the fictional styles that influence it. She has herself adopted a sort of "novelistic" approach to her material and, without falsifying it, has succeeded in writing a book that is far more compelling than many of the novels written under a similar imperative.

Hilton Kramer is a New York Times art critic.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T NEED TO WASH UP FOR LUNCH TODAY, MOM. ALL THE GERMS ON ME ARE FROZE STIFF!"

JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PLIME

GORAC

STEFIA

TENNIT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○-○○○-○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POWER APPLY ENCAMP MISLAY

Answer: Shows what the rest ought to be like—A SAMPLE

CROSSWORD

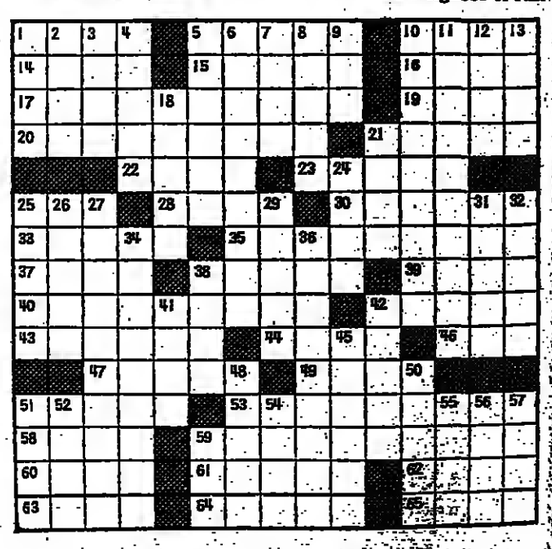
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Strip of concrete
5 Started the hand
10 Piece of ground
14 "—— creature was . . ."
15 Viper
16 Stir up
17 Baseball milestone
19 Poet exiled by Augustus
20 Popular entrée
21 Fails to include
22 Run smoothly
23 Arabian land
25 Cut
28 Mallard genus
30 Keep on a string
33 Danger signal
35 A-1
37 —— Gauche
38 Track event
39 Computer output
40 Household appliance
42 On the level
43 Motorcyclist's need
44 Designate
46 Eisenhower's domain
47 Fished
49 Gambit
51 Secures
53 Promptitude
58 Word: Prefix
59 Man with a scythe
60 Caesarean utterance
61 Outer
62 Palm fiber
63 Thai money
64 Cats and yawls
65 Soldiers' group: Abbr.

DOWN

1 Uppity one
2 Easy gait
3 To ——
4 Canadian resort
5 French Revolution leader
6 Popular name for a seaside hotel
7 Lizard of Egypt
8 Not watertight
9 Take a chance
10 Stroll
11 So-so salary
12 Came down
13 Kennedy and Williams
18 Religion
21 Poet and astronomer
24 Vortex
25 Cruel
26 Upper crust
27 Radio-dial reading
29 Wise statesman
31 "—— snow . . ."
32 Muse
34 Dressed down
36 Headwear
38 Liturgy
41 Ott and Allen
42 Husband's brother: Lat.
45 Paragons
48 Northern constellation
50 Occupy
51 Glass bubble
52 Miniscule amount
54 Girl's name
55 Blarney land
56 Complacent
57 Religious group
59 Neighbor of Jan.



هكذا من الأصل

Oilers Pick Matuszak

NFL Draft Prefers Collegiate Linemen

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The National Football League's 26 clubs, relying on the theory that "the wars are won in the trenches," went heavily toward linemen today in the opening round of the annual college player draft.

The Houston Oilers opened the session with a mild surprise, taking John Matuszak, a bruising defensive end who probably will be converted to a tackle.

Matuszak, 6 foot 7 inches, 280-pounds, starred in the American Bowl at Tampa, Fla., earning most valuable player honors.

Baltimore, using a choice from New Orleans, took Bert Jones, the passing star from Louisiana State, as a replacement for the departed John Unitas and then the real onslaught on linemen began.

Philadelphia took offensive tackle Jerry Sisemore of Texas and New England selected another offensive tackle, John Hannah of Alabama.

St. Louis took Purdue's Dave Butz, like Matuszak, a 6-7, 280-pound defensive tackle, and Philadelphia, on a choice from San Diego, grabbed tight-end Charles Young of national champion Southern California.

Buffalo selected Paul Seymour, a tackle from Michigan and the younger brother of former Notre Dame all-America, wide receiver Jim Seymour, now with the Bears, and Chicago chose defensive end Wally Chambers from Eastern Kentucky.

Denver broke the string by taking Otis Armstrong, the talented running back from Purdue, but Baltimore picked up the trend again by selecting defensive tackle Joe Ehrmann from Syracuse.

The trend then shifted as New England took running back Sam Cunningham, also of Southern Cal, and Minnesota selected running back Chuck Foreman of Miami (Fla.).

The New York Jets took Foreman's teammate, defensive back Burgess Owens, and Houston, on a pick from Atlanta, selected versatile back George Amundson of Iowa State.

Cincinnati picked wide receiver Isaac Curtis from San Diego State and Cleveland, with a selection from the New York Giants, also went for a receiver, choosing Steve Holden of Arizona State.

Detroit, after a complicated set of dealings with Chicago and New England (which saw the Bears get Carl Garrett, the Patriots' running back, and Detroit's reserve tight end, Craig Cotten), chose defensive end Ernest Price from Texas A&I.

San Francisco chose safety man Mike Holmes of Texas Southern and New England, on the choice obtained for Garrett, selected wide receiver Darryl Stingley of Purdue.

Dallas made tight end Billy Joe Dupree of Michigan State its first choice and Green Bay picked Barry Smith, a wide receiver from Florida State.

Cleveland, seeking to repair an aging frontline, took guard Pete Adams from Southern Cal, and Oakland selected Ray Guy, the nation's leading punter with a 46.2-yard average, from Southern Mississippi.

Pittsburgh picked James Thomas, a defensive back from Florida State, and San Diego, on a choice from Washington, grabbed Heisman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska on the next to last pick on the first round.

Buffalo, on a pick obtained from world champion Miami for Marlin Briscoe last season, closed out the fourth longest first round in NFL history—three hours and 42 minutes—by taking Joe Delamielleure, a guard from Michigan State.

Three players from Purdue and Southern California were taken on the first round. Eight of the first 10 players and 12 of the 26 were linemen. There were 17 offensive and nine defensive players taken on the first round.

Greg Pruitt, the Heisman Trophy runner-up from Oklahoma, was taken as the fourth selection on the second round by Cleveland. Pruitt, at 5-9, 175, surprisingly was chosen as a running back.

"I was really surprised," said Matuszak, who is from Tampa University. "I expected them to pick a quarterback. It's a great honor and I'm going to do my best to prove that you didn't make a mistake."

Jones was elated that the Colts had selected him. "I didn't have any preferences," he said. "Baltimore is a good town. I wanted to go to a place where they needed a quarterback and I feel that this is one."

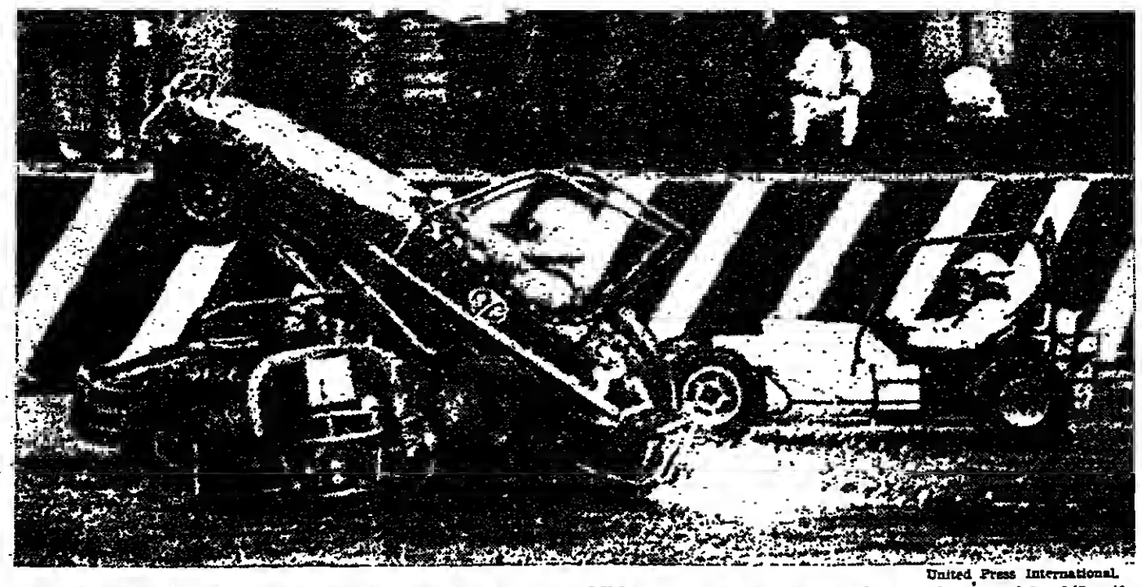
Redskins Get Robinson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The Washington Redskins acquired Green Bay linebacker Dave Robinson today for an undisclosed future draft choice.

Robinson, a 10-year player, was described by Redskins' coach George Allen as "the model linebacker of pro football."

Plunkett Hurting

FOXBORO, Mass., Jan. 30 (UPI).—Quarterback Jim Plunkett of the New England Patriots may require knee surgery to repair cartilege damage, new coach Chuck Fairbanks said today.



United Press International.

NO SMALL FEAT—Vince Pianelli drives his car over the vehicle of Hank Rodgers during a race in U.S. Midget Auto Racing Association series event in Atlantic City, N.J. Neither driver suffered serious injuries.

England Must Rely on Wales for Soccer Help

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Jan. 30 (IHT).—March 28th will be a very important, an ominously important, date for the English international team, even though it is not playing that day. Wales, however, is playing, at home, in Cardiff, against Poland. England's great rivals in World Cup qualifying (European) Group 5. If Wales, which so dourly and unexpectedly held England to a 1-1 draw at Wembley last week, can win, then England's hopes remain good. If Poland wins or ties, the group remains in the balance.

Though Poland's good results last year tend to falsify its situation—most of them were obtained in the mediocre Olympic tournament, which Poland won—it is a compact, intelligent side, well orchestrated by Szoltysik, with fine finishers in Lubanski and Deyna. England, under Sir Alf Ramsey, remains its own dull self, and the banality of this season's First Division gives little hope that the national team can be speedily replenished. Where teams—like Derby County—are playing well, it is so often thanks to non-English players. For instance, the little Scottish inside-forward, Archie Gemmill.

Now that Tommy Docherty has resigned as manager of Scotland, after being appointed to Manchester United (struggling against relegation in front of immense crowds) perhaps Gemmill will be recalled by Scotland, which meets England in an exhibition, if that is the word, at Hampden Park, Feb. 14.

Gemmill fell out of favor when he refused, on grounds of exhaustion, to make the wearying trip to Brazil last summer to play in the half-baked Independence Tournament.

If it is any consolation to Ramsey, his Italian equivalent, Ferruccio Valcareggi, is in just as dire straits after his team's 0-0 draw at home to Turkey in a World Cup match. Giorgio Chinaglia the center-forward whom Swansea Town of the English Third Division gave a free transfer when he was 19, was pulled off and substituted.

Life for the star striker in Italy is difficult. If he plays for a Roman club as Chinaglia does, with Lazio, it is impossible. As though his loss of form were not enough, he has just been spitefully attacked in, of all places, the newspaper La Stampa, by its football correspondent, a novelist called Giovanni Arpino.

Arpino, in the columns of a newspaper which for years was graced by the writings of Italy's great team manager, Vittorio Pozzo, has accused "King Kong Chinaglia" of pursuing a *dolce vita* in Rome, and losing form in consequence. Chinaglia has threatened legal action. He is a family man, he says, with nothing on his conscience.

On the very Sunday he was thus defamed, he scored at last against Naples, in the Olympic stadium, and complained afterwards that one opponent spat in his face, another threatened to break his leg. That's Italian football... When I spoke to Chinaglia this season in Rome, he said there were occasions when he had been kicked and spat at before going out on the field.

The news that China wants Arsenal for a tour is unlikely to have any sequel. Sir Stanley Rous, the President of FIFA, said there is still an absolute deadlock over China's readmission to FIFA, the world body, none of whose members may, at present, play the Chinese. China insists that Formosa be expelled. Rous has retorted that Taiwan has broken none of FIFA's statutes, and there is consequently no ground for expelling it, since FIFA is not a political body.

"Then you must bring politics into sport," the Chinese representative told Rous. "We can't," was the reply.

"'Morality!,' the Chinese fellow said to me," Rous said. "'Your definition is so different.'"

Indeed it is.

Says He Won't Be Intimidated

Liquori Won't Run From Polish Miler

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The best mile of the indoor track and field season may be run Friday night in Toronto, and Marty Liquori issued a tough, early notice yesterday to one rival in the race to keep his arms and legs where they belong.

"Szordykowski constantly intimidates people on the track," Liquori said yesterday of Henryk Szordykowski, the Polish Olympian, who was involved in another controversial mile race last Friday night at Madison Square Garden during the Wanamaker-Millrose Games.

"I think he realizes that if he tries anything with me again in a race," Liquori continued, "it might get me mad enough that I'd stop in the straightaway, and neither of us would finish."

Liquori and Szordykowski battled on the last lap of a bruising Garden mile two years ago that ended with Liquori winning, turning back and threatening his rival at the finish line. Films of the race revealed that Szordykowski had crossed into Liquori's lane before the contact began.

Joining these two at the Toronto Star Maple Leaf indoor games will be Bob Wheeler, the Duke University Olympian; Mike Boit, the Kenyan bronze medalist at 800 meters in Munich and a fourth-place finisher in the 1,500; Gianni Del Buono of Italy, and Howell Michael. Kipchoge Keino is scheduled to run the three-mile, but also has indicated a preference for the mile.

Wheeler, who already has run 4 minutes 5 seconds indoors this year, learned what competition, Szordykowski-style, can be like indoors. Wheeler won the Wanamaker Mile in 4:04.3 only to be disqualified for veering out in the stretch against the Pole and impeding his progress.

Left unanswered, since Millrose officials forgot to view tapes of the race, was whether Szordykowski's veering out and leaning against Wheeler on the last turn should have been grounds for disqualification.

"When he passed me, I was on the outside of the turn," Jim McHugh, the inspector on the last turn, told the weekly luncheon of the Track Writers Association of New York yesterday. "It appeared to me that Wheeler had about a six-inch to 10-inch lead. Szordykowski did lean on him, and his body blocked me from viewing any further contact. Wheeler came off the turn clear and veered at least a lane and one-half in the stretch."

Howard Schmertz a meet director, called the contact and disqualification "very unfortunate."

Liquori won his only mile test of the season in Philadelphia two weeks ago, after being sidelined most of last year with foot problems. He has not raced Szordykowski indoors since their Garden Mile and was somewhat surprised when informed of the latest incident.

"I thought what happened in our race would wise him up on how he should treat other runners," Liquori said by phone from Gainesville, Fla. "I still feel bad about that race because the crowd thought I was at fault and because we would have gone under four minutes if there hadn't been all that pushing and shoving."

Jr. Cerdan Quits Boxing Without Title

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP).—Marcel Cerdan, the son of the late world middleweight champion, today announced his retirement from boxing after a mediocre career in which he was a punchless shadow of his father.

Marcel Cerdan ...the end.

Cerdan, 29, the son of France's most cherished postwar sports figure, was a welterweight who had 52 victories, two draws and seven losses, the last coming Dec. 4. Cerdan sr. died in a plane crash in 1949.

Cerdan jr. was a poor puncher who lacked both muscle and endurance. He never fought for a world or European championship.

In a recent interview, Cerdan said he held it against newsmen "who constantly brought up my father's name when they were supposed to be writing about my fights.

All my father and I had in common was our name. My father could run around in the snow for 10 kilometers naked without catching anything. He was good health personified. Me, the slightest draught and bang. I'm in bed with a bad cold. A lot of people would have preferred to see me shining shoes, but I chose boxing just because it was the hard way."

East Favored Not to Miss Perreault in NHL Star Game

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Because the National Hockey League's All-Star game now is staged on a rotating basis—and not at the home of the Stanley Cup champion—New York finally will see the league's annual mid-season affair. The big event is tonight at Madison Square Garden.

On paper, the West should have trouble catching its breath as coach Tom Johnson of the East sends out such forward lines as Phil Esposito centering for Ken Hodge and Paul Henderson, or Jean Ratelle the middle man for Richard Martin and Rene Robert.

Johnson is amused by the speculation—mostly in Buffalo—that he did not select the Sabres' Gil Perreault because Perreault jumped Team Canada in Moscow last fall.

"Ratelle isn't bad," said Johnson, speaking of the player he picked over Perreault. Johnson's boss at Boston is Harry Sinden, who coached Team Canada.

Coach Billy Reay, the West leader, said he was "very much surprised" that Perreault wasn't on the squad. "He is the most colorful centerman in the NHL today," Reay said.

"I can understand Tom's thinking," added Reay. "He had the game in New York and by picking Ratelle he has the crowd with him."

This will be the league's 26th official All-Star contest (several were held before 1947 as benefits). Until 1968, the game was staged at the Stanley Cup defender's arena.

Last year, the East took the lead in the current series on a 3-2 victory with Esposito scoring the decisive goal. The winners' share is $500. The losers get $250 a man.

Some of the games have been less than rugged, often little more than vaudeville acts in which Bobby Orr would come out and do a turn, skate off to applause, to be followed by some other superstar.

Why should this night be different?

"Hitting is a catching thing," said Johnson. "If one starts it, no one will do it."

Both squads will start the first-team stars that were voted by hockey writers. But then the coaches will put together lines formulated for maximum efficiency. Ranger fans will have the honor of seeing both their goalies in action. Gilles Villemure will start for the East, while Tony Esposito of Chicago begins for the West. Ed Giacomin will replace Villemure midway through the contest and Tony will be replaced by Rogatien Vachon of Los Angeles.

Buchanan Gains British Crown

GLASGOW, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Former world lightweight boxing champion Ken Buchanan last night regained the British title he relinquished in 1971, but he had to go all out for 15 rounds to beat defending champion Jim Watt.

The all-Scottish confrontation here ended with Buchanan cut on the left eyebrow and the right cheekbone.

Islanders Fire Goyette

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The New York Islanders of the National Hockey League fired head coach Phil Goyette yesterday and replaced him with Earl Ingarfield, their chief Western scout. The Islanders are currently buried in last place in the East with a record of 6-40-4 in their initial season.

3 Sites Remain for Winter Olympics

Salt Lake City's Offer For Games Withdrawn

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 30 (AP).—Salt Lake City, designated as the U.S. entry in the bidding to host the 1976 Winter Olympics, today withdrew its bid as a prospective site.

Mayor Jake Garn, who had led the city's entry into the competition, said he sent a telegram to the International Olympic Committee of the city's withdrawal.

The decision came after Utah's two senators informed Garn that a commitment of federal funding for the games would be impossible before the IOC meets Sunday to select a site. Garn and other Utah officials had said that city and state government funds would not be applied toward the estimated $30 million required to host the games.

Utah Senators Wallace F. Bennett and Frank E. Moss, in a letter to Garn, said yesterday: "We have discussed the possibility of obtaining funds for the Games before the Feb. 3 deadline and we can see no way it can be done by then."

Salt Lake City thus became the the second U.S. entry which has rejected the Games. Denver had the Olympics until Colorado voters rejected extra funding for the Games in a November referendum.

The only cities still in the competition for the 1976 Games—the XII Winter Olympiad—are Innsbruck, Austria, Tampere, Finland, and Chamonix, France. The IOC will make its decision Feb. 4.

Question of China

ROME, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, said yesterday that Chinese membership would be discussed at a meeting of the IOC's executive board in Lausanne, Switzerland, this weekend.

Lord Killanin said, however, that at present China did not fulfill the necessary conditions for membership. The executive board would have before it a report on China by the president of the Italian National Olympic Committee, Giulio Onesti, who recently visited China, he said.

He expressed surprise over a circular by the Japanese National Olympic Committee pressing for Chinese membership and pointed out that only the national committee of the country seeking membership could ask to join the IOC.

Lord Killanin said the question of China was "an extremely difficult problem" and "a delicate diplomatic situation."

Fighting Still Hits Big 10 In Basketball

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Once again, battling temporarily replaced basketball in the Big Ten last night—almost a year after Ohio State's infamous melee with Minnesota.

With one second remaining in Iowa's 75-68 victory over Michigan, Hawkeye center Kevin Kunnert was fouled as he went in for a layup. Both benches poured out onto the court. Students joined in the fracas that was stopped by police and athletic director Bump Elliott of Iowa. Officials called the game with the one second still remaining to play.

Six straight free throws in the final 65 seconds had iced the game already for Iowa, now 2-4 in the Big Ten and 8-7 overall. Michigan, which saw its title hopes wane, slumped to 4-3 in league play.

Kunnert led the Hawkeye offense again with 24 points. His 17 rebounds set a school rebounding mark which was previously held by Don Nelson.

It was Kunnert's basket with 3 minutes 43 seconds left that broke a 58-58 tie and put Iowa ahead to stay. Michigan was forced to play catch-up ball and foul in the closing minute before tensions flared into fisticuffs.

It was on Jan. 25 of last year that anger got the better of sportsmanship in a Big Ten duel between Minnesota and Ohio State. Several players were injured.

In other college basketball action last night, sixth-ranked Minnesota whipped Wisconsin, 31-64; seventh-ranked Alabama suffered its first Southeast Conference loss, 95-93, to unranked Kentucky; ninth-ranked Marquette dumped Xavier, 90-61; 15th-ranked Southwest Louisiana routed Houston Baptist, 123-91; Florida State demolished South Florida, 95-53; Louisville ripped New Mexico State, 91-64; Rutgers embarrassed Scranton, 100-58; Purdue beat Northwestern, 76-62, and Tennessee nipped LSU, 73-71.

Mike Flynn sank a pair of free throws in the final 14 seconds to give Kentucky its upset victory over Alabama in a hard-fought game which saw the lead change 21 times in the first half.

Kevin Grevey scored 33 points to lead the Wildcat attack while Flynn added 18 and Bob Andrew 13.

Leon Douglas had 34 points for Alabama, which saw its overall mark drop to 13-2. Wendell Hudson added 31 points for the losers.

The victory gave Kentucky a 10-6 season mark and 5-3 in the SEC.

College Basketball

East

Brooklyn College 82, Lehman 61.
Rutgers 100, Scranton 58.
Lock Haven 80, Wilkes 59.
Dickinson 81, Lycoming 58.
Cheyney 96, Ashland (Ohio) 80.
E. Stroudsburg 86, Kutztown 84.
Marshall 83, N.C. A-T 66.
Bridgeport 79, Kings Point 63.
Catholic U. 80, St. Anselm's 57.
Morgan State 86, Lincoln 85.
Loyola 75, Washington Coll. 71.

South

Kentucky 95, Alabama 93.
Fla. St. 95, Southern Fla. 53.
Louisville 91, New Mexico St. 64.
Austin Peay 82, Western Kentucky 86 (o/t).
SW Louisiana 123, Houston Baptist 91.
Virginia Tech 137, Wm Mary 92.
Alabama St. 79, Albany St. 69.
Jacksonville St. 83, Nichols St. 77.
Murray St. 96, Middle Tenn. 82.
Tennessee 73, LSU 71.
E. Kentucky 77, Tennessee Tech 66.
Morehead St. 91, East Tenn. 74.
Georgetown (Ky.) 60, Berea 67.

Midwest

Marquette 96, Xavier 61.
Purdue 76, Northwestern 62.
Minnesota 61, Wisconsin 64.
Steubenville 61, Walsh 50.
Iowa 75, Michigan 68.

Southwest

Oklahoma 65, Louisiana Tech 63.
Arkansas A-M 78, Southern U. 61.

NBA Result

Monday's Game

New York 97, Golden State 94 (Frazier 27, DeBusschere 27; Barry 26, Mullins 16).

WHA Result

Monday's Game

Cleveland 3, New England 2 (Clearwater, Jarrett, Wiste; French, Webster).

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Jan. 30, 1973

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(w) Amitalia Fund	67.93
(w) Andrese Equity	Can.$5.51
(w) Apollo Tempual iss. pr.	SF131.95
(l) Apollo Fund S.A.	$17.19
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$40.74
(w) Asia Corporation	DM18.57
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$16.86
(w) Australia Selection Fd	$7.60
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— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$13.23
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$13.37
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.43
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l	$60.26
(w) Brownlovest	$23.63
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$12.85
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.96
(d) Can.Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.61
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.84
— (w) Capital Italia B.A.	$13.07
(d) Caribbco N.V. "C" Sh.	$131.75
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fcd.	$1,050.03
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$16.53
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.78
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$10.13
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$788.59
(l) Corrus Invest. Units	$3.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF102.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF112.75
CREDIT SUISSE: SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF175.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF113.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF208.00
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.	$3.43
(w) D.G.C.	$36.50
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.05
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.16
(d) Delta Int'l Fund	Yen 10,836
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.62
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.80
— (w) Dr. Glish. Com. Sh.	$16.97
— (w) Dr.Glish.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$34.76
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.23
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$16.13
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.89
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$22.38
(d) Fidncem	BF1,370
(d) Finanec Union	$10.76
(w) First Fund	$12.64
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$6.70
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$16.22
— (l) Aust.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.22
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$35.02
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$125.48
(r) Fleming Fund B.A.	$29.34
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$21.76
(d) Fonditalia	$11.63
(r) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF3,066
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF131.59
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.(US$)	$4.88
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$5.08
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.15
— (w) — /— Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$6.13
(d) Fund of Nations	$16.42
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$11.13
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Surty Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$21.83
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.78
(r) Growth International	$9.70
(w) Guardian Growth Pd for T.	$8.82
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$7.94
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV.	$5.372
(w) Hedged Investors	$14,375
(l) H.O.L.T./Hobet	$29.39
(d) ICOFUND	$11.73
(w) INCROW	$23.51
(d) Interfit	$122.53
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.59
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,332
(w) Intermarket Fund	$134.77
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.98
(d) Int'l Pdv. Ltd.	Can.$5.22
(f) Int'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,287.71
(r) Isalfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.62
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.91
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.05
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.50
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$55.78
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	$48.06
JULIUS BAER & CO.:	
— (d) Barrbond	SF1,096.50
— (d) Corbor	SF1,208.00
— (d) Grobor	SF1,017
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,117
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,858
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd	$8.17
(w) Keyfund	$9.07
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F.	$13.34
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$19.97
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$23.13
(w) Lutlund	$23.46
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.53
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$5.85
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$8.39
(w) N.A.M.P.	$106.95
(w) Nippon Fund	$32.87
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund	$7.82
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$14.45
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$2.52
(l) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$11.08
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$31.49
(d) Pan Am REEP Fund	$9.72
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$10.03
(w) Pyramid (CHG)	SF75.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,282
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,802
(d) Rentinvest	BF1,036
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$7.47
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$8.82
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.08
— (d) Globa Fund	$7.59
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF[illegible]
(d) Selective Acc. R'liv Fd.	$11.08
(w) Selective Cap'tal Fd	$5.33
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$7.66
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.89
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$14.20
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$8.21
— (d) Share Realty	$13.37
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.03
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.63
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.44
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$11.23
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF8.45
— (d) I.T.P.	$12.12
— (d) Inveal. Selection Fd.	$7.25
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parion Sw. R. Est.	SF1,390
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,215
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$14.72
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$247.07
(w) Star Fund	$7.45
(r) Buez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.92
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF519.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF109.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF134.94
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.45
(w) Tokyo Cap.Holdings.NV.	$38.21
(w) Tokyo Valor	$15.79
(w) Transpacific Fund	$78.18
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 132.5
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 115.5
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.01
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca O.S. sh.	SF71.00
— (d) Bond invest	SF[illegible]
— (d) Eurit Eu Sh.	SF172.00
— (d) Fonsa Bw. Sh.	SF137.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF 97.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest.	SF128.50
— (d) Safit Sc. Af. Sh.	SF259.56
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	SF169.50
UNION-INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM22.59
— (d) Europafonds	DM4[illegible]
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.59
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.63
— (d) Unispecial I	DM78.76
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.33
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$17.93
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.18
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$2,006.79
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2,251.91
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$575.95
(w) Worldwide Securities	$41.49
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,958.10
(w) Zodiac Common Fund	$8.30
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.31

GM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend. † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

Pro Hockey, Basketball Statistics

NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts
P. Esposito, Bost.	36	44	74
Mikita, Chi.	23	46	70
Lemaire, Mont.	33	33	66
Clarke, Phila.	22	44	66
Gilbert, Rangers	19	45	64
Robert, Buff	30	33	63
Ratelle, Rangers	25	36	61
Martin, Chi.	20	41	61
Pappin, Chi.	26	34	60
Perreault, Buff.	19	41	60

NBA Scorers

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
Archibald, KC-O.	725	451	1961	33.9
Abdul-Jabbar, Mil.	633	296	1472	31.3
Haywood, Sea.	556	288	1400	27.5
Scott, Phoe.	573	289	1435	25.7
Hudson, Atl.	477	242	1190	25.4
Maravich, Atl.	502	284	1286	24.8
Bayless, Bost.	484	227	1195	24.4
Wicks, Port.	506	251	1261	24.3
Goodrich, La.	434	197	1065	24.3
Petrie, Port.	363	173	1179	24.1

ABA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
Erving, Va	597	301	1507	30.8
McDinnis, Ind.	692	348	1547	20.2
Issel, Ky.	588	354	1509	21.9
Cunningham, Car.	841	338	1941	25.8
Simpson, Den.	474	265	1213	23.6
Jones, Dallas	426	243	1123	32.7
Thompson, Memp.	552	334	1109	22.2
Johnson, S.R.	477	125	1130	21.3
Gilmore, Ky.	484	230	1151	21.3
Wise, Utah	406	316	1134	21.0

ABA Result

Monday's Game

Virginia 133, Utah 121 (Williams 33, Erving 17; Beaty 35, Boone 28).

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
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Salle Pleyel, Friday, February 9, at 9 p.m. (Valmalète p.a. Werner)
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David Paul
OISTRAKH — BADURA-SKODA

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OR
110F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 359.61.51 et 72.20

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Observer

War's-End Deliriums

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Went downtown the night the war ended wearing a peppermint-striped, ice-cream-cone-shaped party hat and carrying a genuine Klaxon noisemaker and looking for pretty girls to hug and kiss in deliriums of joyous celebration, as the fancier newspapers used to say in the better old days.

Baker

Always did that whenever a war ended. Soon as a war ended, downtown we'd all go to enjoy the deliriums. Mexican War, Civil War, Teddy's War, world wars by the numbers—made no difference. That final war's-end hugging and kissing was one of the little hot mighty satisfying things we always looked forward to once a war started. Like tearing up the men's room at the saloon the night the home team won the World Series.

Downtown the night war ended, standing on the corner of the busiest street in the single greatest and most awesome metropolis ever built as a testament to big-time humanity, peppermint-striped party hat set at a flirty hugging-and-kissing angle, Klaxon on the ready—you see the picture?

And nobody else there!

Oh, a cop and now and then a sullen looking life's loser chasing an overloaded bus, and an occasional passing woman executive who sent out glares promising she would bust the teeth of any sexist who assaulted her with the word "lady," much less tried out any of the old deliriums about war's end on her right there on that vital street corner.

Said "Hey, you!" to a life's loser, "where's the celebration of the war's end?"

Insulting fellow he was. "Pops," said this insulting life's loser, for whom even the buses refused to stop, such was their contempt, "Pops, ain't you heard the news? We two-thirds of the way to the Twenty-First Century. Ain't nobody believe that old bull-loney about war ending no more. Can't kid Americans like that these near-Twenty-First-Century days. We all been to school these days. Damn smart people."

Asked cop if he could translate this noise into English.

"He says," says the cop, "that the war ain't over, and he knows for sure it ain't over because he heard on the television that the war was over, and he knows that anything he hears on television is nothing but a vicious slander or an outright lie, so the war must still be on if the television says it's over. He expects, moreover, to have his certainty confirmed when he gets home to his newspaper, for, says he, if the lying newspapers say it is over, it is certain that the war is still on."

As for himself, said the cop, he could not believe anything the government said, and as he had heard it said by government officials themselves that the war was over, he very naturally assumed they were lying and the war was still on.

Middle-aged couple depressed about passing 30, inflation, stock market, today's youth, decline in morals and lack of respect for old values passed by with hooded peeks of people fearful. Everybody within a five-mile radius knows they have just been to see an X-rated movie. Signaling cop for questioning, they questioned, listened, snorted, laughed, left.

"They say you're a deluded old grandfather who's celebrated one war's end too many," said the cop. "Asking me why you're standing here with funny hat and Klaxon, incensed they were at my reply that you came expecting massed deliriums of joyous celebration, garnished with hugging and kissing, on account of reports of a war's ending. 'War?' 'Vietnam,' says I. 'We have spent ten years', say they, 'persuading ourselves that there is no Vietnam war, and if there is oo war, how could it possibly have an ending?' They were so disturbed they would have had me run you in for disturbing the sleep had you so much as made a move to kiss or hug either of them."

Had there been a war, after all? There had been something, all right. Something. Something there was that turned us into a people who know we can't believe anybody anymore, including ourselves.

This was just the saddest war's ending a man ever went to.

'Last of the St. Bernards'

By John Vinocur

GREAT ST. BERNARD PASS, Switzerland (AP).—The dog is called Seine. She weighs 130 pounds, has paws the size of a boy's hand, patient eyes and under her neck, strong shoulders and a ruffled red and white coat that mock the sleekness of nonworking dogs.

She is the "last of the St. Bernards," the only trained dog at the St. Bernard Hospice that drowses 8,000 feet up in the Alpine sky. The hospice and its nine centuries of winter rescue are a tradition now left to the guard of three monks and the dog.

But Seine is an anachronism. Before 1900, there were usually 15 St. Bernards at the hospice. And its records tell of 2,000 lives being saved by the dogs who pulled travelers from snow drifts or sniffed them out from under the cover of an avalanche since the way station was founded in 1049 by Bernard de Menthon, canonized as St. Bernard.

The number of dogs at the hospice has gradually been reduced since the railroad ended the heavy travel on foot that always existed over the Great St. Bernard Pass, where the Alps run together at the Swiss, Italian and French borders.

Competition

Now when there is trouble, a snow slide or a lost skier, Seine cannot compete with the telephone or the helicopter. The last time a St. Bernard from the hospice participated in a rescue was March 21, 1970, and then it was in the middle of a pack of German shepherds, the dog that the men in the mountains trust more than the St. Bernard.

"The St. Bernard is lost," says Canon Bernard Rausis, the 47-year-old prior of the hospice. A tanned, well-built man who looks as if he is hiding a ski teacher under his cassock, the canon sits in the refectory of the hospice and shrugs.

"Bad things have been done to these St. Bernards as far as I am concerned," the canon says. "They don't have enough character anymore, and they don't have enough temperament. This is because in breeding St. Bernards over the past years there has been too much interest in his form, shape and color. They've tried to make them soft and sweet because they are so big and could frighten people. But in many cases they've bred out the dog."

The St. Bernard Order, which compromises about 90 men, has breeding kennels at Martigny in the nearby valley and sells St. Bernards to the public. "We're guilty too, of course," the canon says. "We have to breed them in a way so as we get pedigrees from the Swiss St. Bernard society. They must be good-looking to get them. But I see no reason they should not have to have character. Why debase what has been a great dog?"

As Things Stand

As things stand now, the canon believes that the average German shepherd is more lively and more obedient, less heavy and easier to maintain. "He moves faster and if the snow is very deep he can get around where the St. Bernard falls in. And he fits in a small helicopter; a St. Bernard might weigh more than its pilot."

Seine is different, the canon says, and proof that properly selected and trained, the St. Bernard is not just a kind of Alpine prop for ski lodges. The dog weighs less than most mature St. Bernards, is a little more nervous and was trained by Canon Rausis to hunt objects in the snow as intelligently as any German shepherd.

Yet Seine's companion at the hospice, a young St. Bernard named Cora, has too many faults to be properly trained. Skittish and simple-minded, she may have to be destroyed.

Although the canon and the other monks move about in the area around the hospice mostly on skis, there are occasions when they must lay trail markers or do other jobs in the snow that require going on foot. It's then that Seine can do some of the traditional tasks the St. Bernards have always had, including setting out in front of her masters to cut a trail through the drifts.

This was the daily routine of the dogs for centuries. Two monks, each with a dog and provisions, would go out for four kilometers in each direction from the hospice looking for travelers. The work was done without much worldly attention until the 18th and early 19th centuries when a wide vogue for the dogs developed, particularly in England, and they became popularly known as Saint Bernards.

Brandy Fantasies

Legends, including the one that the dogs carried little kegs of brandy around their necks—dismissed as fantasy by the canon—grew up. One dog named Barry became a national hero in Switzerland and was stuffed and put on display in Bern after his death in 1814.

In an article about him at the time, a magazine said: "For 12 years he worked and gave faithful service to the unfortunate. He saved the lives of more than 40 persons, showing an extraordinary zeal. He never had to be urged to work. If he felt a man was in danger somewhere, he ran immediately to his aid and if he could do nothing he returned to the convent and sought help through his barking and attitude."

Now when Seine barks, it's usually because she is being pestered by visitors at the hospice. From November to June, when the hospice is cut off from the world except to helicopters or very competent skiers, the monks spend most of their time organizing retreats. They receive students who alternately meditate, ski and ask questions about the dogs.

In this sense, Seine's biggest job is public relations. Life for her at the hospice is a bit like an eternal personal appearance tour: pictures, being stared at by this guest, being pawed at by that one.

In the same way that the order put souvenir brandy kegs on sale when summer visitors insisted on buying them, it is not very likely that the hospice will ever be without "a last" St. Bernard.

"It won't happen," Canon Rausis said. "We're expendable. But not the dog."

Associated Press.

Seine and Canon Bernard Rausis.

PEOPLE: Court Freezes Chanel's $40-Million Estate

A French court ruled yesterday that the Chanel family can't dip into the late couturier's $40-million estate until a suit contesting her 1965 will is settled. The suit was brought by François Mironnet, 38, once the couturier's butler, who bases his claim on a letter, dated 1966, found in a book and addressed to Coco Chanel's attorney in Switzerland. The letter reads: "If something happens to me I want François to be paid a million dollars from my account in Switzerland. I want him to be given my house in Lausanne with the furniture and I want him to be given my jewelry that he will distribute as I told him."

Handwriting experts disagree about the authenticity of the letter. Mironnet's man says it's genuine. Experts for the other side say not so.

The beneficiaries, whoever they may be, will have to wait until the final decision is handed down—arguments will begin late next month.

Coco Chanel

...contested will

* * *

President Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic gave away his real and false half-Vietnamese daughters yesterday at a double wedding attended by President Albert-Bernard Bongo of Gabon and official delegations from a score of other African countries.

Mr. Bokassa personally selected husbands for the two Saigon-born girls and declared their wedding day a national holiday.

The girls, both named Martine, were born while Bokassa was a sergeant in the French Army during the Indochinese war. After he became president of his country, Bokassa started a search for the daughter he had out of wedlock with a Vietnamese woman.

Officials found an Afro-Vietnamese girl whose mother claimed to have known Bokassa. The girl was received with almost regal honors and presidential rejoicing in the capital city of Bangui, but was later exposed as a fraud when the real daughter presented unquestionable proof of her parentage. Bokassa threatened the impostor with imprisonment but ultimately forgave her and adopted both Martines as members of his family.

Martine No. 1 was married to army Capt. Fidele Obrou and her adopted sister, Martine No. to medical student Jean-Bru Dedeavode.

* * *

President Nixon's son-in-la Edward Finch Cox, reported Fort Benning, Ga., yesterday, f a six-month tour of duty. H is a first lieutenant in the Arm reserve. On Monday, Cox, alon with 137 others, was admitted the practice of law in New Yo State, while his wife Tricia loo ed on. After his Army tour, h will join a Wall Street firm.

* * *

The Duchess of Windsor, 7 who had been in the America Hospital with a broken hip bon returned to her Paris home Sa turday to continue her conv lescence. Friends say she ca now walk alone.

* * *

It sounded like shots comin from inside the Enkoepin police station in Sweden th other day. But it was only ex ploding dog food. Seems th food had fermented and the can blew up in a fusillade. Th place, according to one office looked like a slaughter hous with meat slices everywhere Undeterred by the noise or th fermentation, one dog, Cooper lapped a great deal of it up Cooper is fine but the office detailed to walk him is ex hausted.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

A NEW TWIST. FOLKS: Our "Dear Folks" ad was extremely successful. Many people journeyed to Madrid especially to look at and buy MARLAU furniture. Many others bought by mail. Now we'd like to reverse the process. We'd like to load up a truck or two with a few rooms of furniture, hire a hall in your home town and show you our handiwork, providing you and enough others ask us to come. No catches—no strings—just enough evidence of interest on your part by way of a note telling us the kind of things you're interested in seeing and we'll be there with bells on.

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PERSONALS

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